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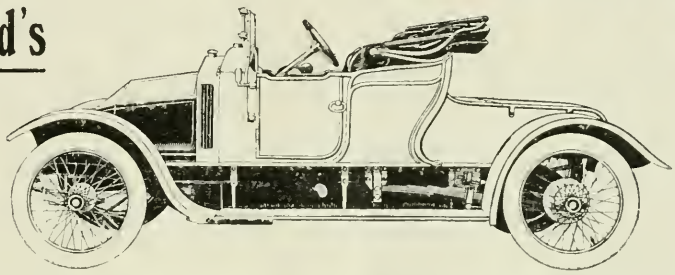

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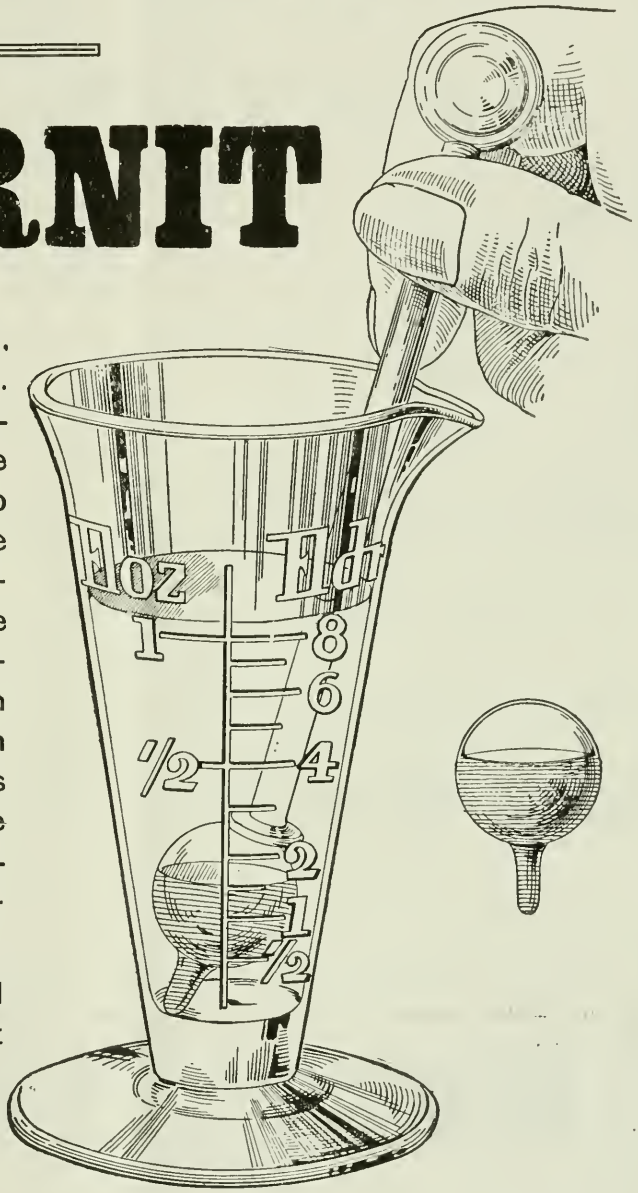

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 315. MARCH 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, 3rd February, 1912.

The Board of Trade Returns recently issued show that the volume and value of business done during 1911 constitute a record. The figures would, no doubt, have been larger but for the serious transport troubles which affected all industries during the summer. All the branches of the chemical trade shared in the general increase in prosperity, and while there is, of course, no indication in the figures presented by the Department as to the extent to which retailers participated in the general improvement, there can be no doubt that pharmacists as a whole will have pleasure in looking back on 1911 as a particularly good year. Everything points to the continuance of this season of prosperity, which only a European war or further serious industrial troubles are likely to check. The present social unrest, however, does not indicate a cessation of strikes and labour troubles, which, at this end of the world seem to be even more harassing than those which are constantly occurring in Australia.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS ON STATIONERY.

The Divisional Court has just given an interesting decision in an appeal case in

which Mr. William Kirk, veterinary surgeon, was the respondent. Mr. Kirk had used in connection with his business on his notepaper the arms of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, stamped in black, and, as under the Revenue Act 1896, he had not taken out a license entitling him to use armorial bearings, he was proceeded against by the revenue authorities, with the result that the case was dismissed. The question before the Court was whether the magistrate was correct in dismissing the information. The Lord Chief Justice held that the magistrate had not come to a correct determination and in this Mr. Justice Pickford and Mr. Justice Avory concurred. The case was therefore remitted to the magistrate for rehearing. The import of the decision is that if a person wishes to use armorial bearings he must take out a license costing 21s. a year. The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, commenting on the case, says:—

"The question as to whether the veterinary surgeon had a right to use the arms of the college was not raised. He was summoned, not for using the arms, but for using them without a licence. The case of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society using the Society's coat of arms on his notepaper, billheads, etc., would be on all fours with the case under consideration. That is to say, any member so using the arms without a licence will be committing an offence *de die in diem*, for which he will be liable to a penalty. It is therefore evident that anyone using the Society's arms must either take out a licence, or destroy at once any notepaper, billheads, etc., bearing the Society's arms — or, in fact, any other crest or ensign. As to the propriety of using the Pharmaceutical Society's armorial bearings, apart from the question of the licence, the Council is advised that the arms may only be properly used by the Society in its corporate capacity. The judgment now recorded, as will be seen, has a far-reaching effect, more especially in view of the fact that the Divisional Court is the final court of appeal in the matter."

THE SALE OF PAREGORIC.

A salutary fine was imposed at the Birkenhead Police Court on January 5, when a man named Richard Rueger, describing himself as an analytical chemist, was summoned at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the Merchandise Marks Act 1887, with having unlawfully applied a false trade description to a bottle labelled "Paregoric." There were two charges, to which defendant pleaded guilty. For the prosecution it was stated that defendant was the proprietor of a drug store. An inspector called on him and asked for three pennyworth of Paregoric, and was supplied with a bottle labelled "Paregoric." The essential ingredient of Paregoric was opium, and opium was a poison. The defendant, not being a registered chemist, was not entitled to sell poisons at all. It was intended to prosecute him under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, whereupon defendant wrote to the Pharmaceutical Society:—

"The paregoric is *sine opio*, and therefore not poison—a simple test will prove this. In regard to the labels, I state that I am an analytical and manufacturing chemist, which cannot be doubted, but not a pharmaceutical chemist. However, should these labels not be legal, I do not mind getting others printed."

The Society wrote in reply stating that defendant's statement that the "paregoric" in question contained no opium rendered him liable to proceedings under another Act of Parliament. By selling an article which he called "paregoric," and lacking the essential ingredient of paregoric, rendering it non-poisonous, defendant placed himself in a position to be prosecuted under the Act under which proceedings were now taken. It might be said by defendant that that which he sold was harmless, but the Society had a duty towards its members and the public. People bought paregoric for its narcotic effect, and if an article was bought without its essential ingredient and did not produce the desired effect, a larger dose would probably be given, and then if a bottle of the genuine article was obtained the larger dose might be continued, with possible fatal results. Therefore the defendant was carrying on a dangerous trade, and counsel asked the magistrates to inflict such a penalty as would deter him and others from carrying on such practices. After hearing the evidence, the chairman, Dr. Harris, in giving the decision of the Bench, said:—This is a very very serious

case. The Pharmaceutical Society has not only done its duty to its members, but also to the public. If cases like these are allowed to go on they might have very dangerous results, therefore the Bench take, as they should, and as all good citizens should, a very serious view. We propose to emphasise this by fining defendant £5, with £5 3s. 6d. costs, with distress in default, or one month's imprisonment.

DOCTOR'S DISPENSING.

Mr. James Milward, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.S.A., M.D. (Brux.), in the course of a letter to the *Times*, criticising the fees proposed under the Insurance Act for medical attendance, denounces the practice which largely prevails in this country, of doctors dispensing their own medicine. To illustrate his argument Dr. Milward gives the following instances which have come under his notice, of the demoralising nature of the practice:—

"A doctor with a large contract practice had a surgery in which were five casks, each with a tap and an open top for ready filling. One contained solution of Epsom salts; another infusion of quassia; a third, decoction of logwood; a fourth, soapy water; and a fifth, general risings. Other medicines (!) had he none. All his patients were dosed from one of those five! Asked by a brother practitioner how his conscience would allow him so to trifle with the lives of men, he replied:—"Well, you see, it is a simple case of diamond cut diamond"; the clubs think they are doing me, and I do them instead—that's fair."

Another had nothing in his surgery but rows of showy empty bottles on the shelves and three or four cheap and almost worthless drugs in brown paper bags for all his club patients.

Another, who had a well-stocked surgery for his private patients, had a large vessel full of miscellaneous abominations out of which "the clubbers" were dosed.

Yet another assured me that he made his club practice pay, but he worked it by means of an unqualified outdoor assistant to whom he paid £70 a year.

A club doctor was dispensing in his surgery when the following dialogue took place with his temporary assistant:—

Assistant: What shall I give this man?

Doctor: Oh! some little thing—it doesn't matter.

Assistant: But what's the matter with the man?

Doctor: I don't know; I'd no time to make a diagnosis.

Whereupon he shook out a few grains of carbonate of soda into the palm of his hand and gave it to the assistant. It was put into the bottle which the messenger had brought, the bottle filled up with water, labelled, not corked—and that was all.

It is not often that such frank admissions are made by a reputable medical practitioner and naturally Dr. Milward's observations have been freely published as a counterblast to the "iniquitous practices of prescribing chemists," referred to in the *ex parte* report on unqualified medical practice published last year by the Local Government Board.

BELLADONNA PLASTERS.

The *Anti-Cutting Record* states that several cases have come under notice in which actions for damages have been brought against chemists for the sale of these useful plasters. It is a well-known fact that some people are specially susceptible to the action of belladonna, and that even those people are more susceptible sometimes than at other times. Alarming symptoms, such as rashes, atropine poisoning, etc., have unexpectedly developed, and with their usual instinct to blame the chemist for everything that goes wrong, those who have been the victims of such symptoms have promptly accused the chemist of selling them plasters improperly made or containing foreign ingredients. Members of the medical profession also know well that such symptoms, due to idiosyncrasy, are frequently exhibited, and in view of all these facts, we think that chemists should take the handiest means available for defending themselves against the possibilities of a claim for damages over belladonna plasters. It is understood that the belladonna plaster of B.P. strength is too powerful to supply to the public indiscriminately without medical supervision, and on the whole it is safest for chemists to sell the old leaf-plaster with the green colour and lower alkaloidal strength. Proper notification should, of course, be given with every plaster supplied as a belladonna plaster that is purposely sold of lower strength than that of the British Pharmacopoeia for safety, but that full strength B.P. plasters can be had if specially ordered. (That declaration should be written or printed on a label affixed to each plaster, for Food and Drugs Act reasons). Even that plan has not sufficed to avert claims for damages, but if retailers will adopt that precaution the danger will be reduced to a minimum.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

An interesting interview with Mr. Richard Bremridge, registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, appeared in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Bremridge, after pointing out that Great Britain was very far behind Germany, France and other continental nations in the matter of poison legislation, and that the whole question was one of extreme difficulty, went on to say that "whenever the Society proposed to schedule a particular drug or poison there was an outcry. It was immediately suggested that the Society was merely seeking to secure a monopoly for the chemists and druggists of the country at the expense of the traders, and the Privy Council was, naturally, very unwilling to do anything that would seem to assist in that direction. There was, too, much difficulty with regard to proprietary medicines, but the public opinion could do very much in such cases. If the public realised that, say, a headache may arise from any one of 20 different causes, they, too, surely would decline to believe that a particular powder would get rid of any or all of them. The Society could not take action with any hope of success in such directions as these." Questioned as to what should be done in such circumstances, Mr. Bremridge replied that a sufficient body of public opinion should be formed, and then an appeal direct to the Privy Council would probably lead to a successful issue. He stated that there was at present a very large and increasing number of dangerous drugs being freely sold which ought to be scheduled, but trade interests in many of them were very strong, and unless public action was taken very little could or would be done.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND CANCER CURES.

On January 30, the Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justice Farwell and Lord Justice Kennedy, heard an interlocutory appeal by Dr. Bell, from an order to Mr. Justice Bucknill, refusing an application to have struck out certain particulars of "matters of public interest" given by Dr. Ernest Francis Bashford and the British Medical Association, in an action for libel brought against them by Dr. Bell. Mr. Herbert, in support of the appeal, said that the alleged libel appeared in the *British Medical Journal*. It was written by the defendant Bashford, and was entitled, "Cancer, Credulity, and Quackery." The article was a long one, and the innuendo contained in it was that the plaintiff was a quack, an impostor; that he countenanced the rankest form of quackery, and that he was unfitted to carry on he profession of a medical man. The writing and publication of the article were admitted, but the defendants denied that the words bore the meaning alleged, and that in so far as the said words consisted of allegations of fact they were true. They further pleaded that in so far as the alleged libel contained expressions of opinion they were fair comment upon matters of public interest. The defendants had published particulars in respect of the alleged matters of public interest which contained a reiteration of the libels in a rather worse form than in the original article. The plaintiff asked that these particulars should be struck out upon the ground that although justification was not pleaded they really amounted to justification. The plaintiff had for a number of years performed surgical operations for cancer, but subsequently he came to the conclusion that a different form of treatment was required, and it was in respect of Dr. Bell's present opinion that the defendants published the alleged libel complained of. Mr. Colman, for the defendants, said that they had not called the plaintiff a quack. The plaintiff was a duly qualified medical man, but what they did assert was that his teaching was more dangerous than that of a quack because of its half-truths, which were more likely to mislead people. Lord Justice Farwell thought that the appeal ought to be dismissed, and Lord Justice Kennedy concurred. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

GENERAL.

W. J. Bush and Co. Limited.—The directors of W. J. Bush and Co. Limited, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income tax, on the ordinary shares, for the past half-year.

The British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911, is the subject of an editorial article in the *British Medical Journal*, of January 20, which states that "in its present form it is unquestionably the most complete book of medicines in use in the British Empire."

The *Druggist's Circular*, a leading American drug journal, also refers to the work, and remarks that "its growth has been in quality as well as in size."

The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers published a full page advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph*, of January 18, giving a complete list of holders of the optical and sight testing diplomas of the company. The object of the advertisement was to educate the public and to emphasise the desirability of taking steps to promote a Bill in Parliament conferring a legal status on opticians. There seems little chance of a government measure being introduced and the company is not sanguine as to the prospects of a private Bill, the introduction of which costs a lot of money and is very rarely successful.

The Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has appointed a standing committee to watch pharmaceutical interests in connection with the National Insurance Act. The committee is to consist of thirty members, seven of whom are to represent the Council, eleven the local Associations, two the Chemists' Defence Association, two Boots' Cash Chemists, two the Drug Companies' Association, Professor Greenish and five to be elected by the combined committee. This is the first occasion in which company pharmacy has been actively associated with Bloomsbury Square in the conservation of joint interests.

The War Department is allowing four year's grace before it will enforce the Geneva Convention Act 1911. This means that persons using the emblem of the Red Cross or the words "Red Cross," or "Geneva Cross," will have four years grace in which to dispose of stocks of goods bearing the emblem or the words referred to in the Statute.

Sir Joseph Beecham has resolved to celebrate the third year of his mayoralty of St. Helens by transferring the production of the fairy play "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," which is now being performed at the Aldwych Theatre, to the Opera House, St. Helens, where 20,000 children will be his guests.

Dr. G. Balfour Marshall in his annual report to the Privy Council on the Pharmaceutical Society's Examinations in Edinburgh, points out that a comparison of the total number of candidates might lead one to infer the existence of a serious reduction in the number of newly qualified pharmacists. This is, he states, not the case, as the average number entering the profession in each year shows no great variation. He thinks that the diminution in the number of candidates examined is more apparent than real, and is due to the fact that with the higher percentage of passes noted recently the number of rejected students re-entering for the examination is considerably lessened and thereby the totals for the year are decreased correspondingly. Dr. Marshall refers to the improvement shown in the reports during the past three years as extremely gratifying, as it has been progressive and he thinks that if candidates realise that a thorough and preferably a systematic, training is the essential element for success, there is no reason why the results should not be still better.

The Sale of Methylated Spirit.—At Belfast Summons Court on January 19, Jas. Cooper, 69 Antrim Road, was prosecuted at the instance of Mr. J. J. Boyle, supervisor of Inland Revenue, for selling methylated spirit without having the required licence. The defendant admitted the offence, which was committed in ignorance. Defendant has since taken out a licence. The penalty is £50, but the Bench have power to reduce it to one-fourth; they could also recommend a reduction to any figure they thought would meet the case. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £12 10s., and recommended that it be reduced to 40s. The prosecution suggests that if a system of licensing were required in Australia for the sale of methylated spirit, prosecution of the nature of that reported in your paper last year would not be possible.

Messrs. Condy and Mitchell Limited have had to issue a caution to chemists warning them against an individual who is falsely stating that he is representing them, and on the strength of this statement is trying to borrow small sums, generally varying as a rule from 2s. 6d. to 10s. This man's usual method is to pretend that he has a cheque from the firm for several pounds in his pocket, but that he has suddenly found himself without any actual cash. Messrs. Condy and Mitchell state that they have quite recently heard of three instances in the London district.

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Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Pure Food Commission.—At a meeting of the Victorian Executive Council held on March 1, Dr. Ashburton Thompson, chairman of the New South Wales Board of Health, was appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the standardisation of food and products. A similar order was passed in New South Wales. Dr. Thompson will shortly begin to take evidence on oath in the two States.

Uniform Food Laws.—At the conference of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures, held at Sydney on February 28, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. W. Harper, one of the Victorian delegates:—That whereas uniform pure food standards and regulations are required throughout the States, the chambers in each State are again urged to assist in every way possible the Boards of Health to bring their inquiries and discussions to an early conclusion, and to do all in their power to induce various pure food standard committees to come to unanimous findings as to standards and regulations, so as to bring about absolute uniformity in both respects at the earliest possible moment. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Harper is the commercial representative on the Victorian Food Standards Committee.

Experimental Alcohol.—A deputation from the Melbourne University, consisting of Dr. Macfarland (vice-chancellor), Professor Masson, and Dr. Rothera, waited upon the Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) on March 4 with a request that alcohol for laboratory purposes in the University and other educational institutions should be admitted to the Commonwealth free of duty. There should, it was suggested, be a minimum limit of 10 gallons, and a maximum limit of 50 gallons, and there would, of course, have to be stringent safeguards. The minister, in reply, said that he personally believed in encouraging educational establishments. He would make inquiries to ascertain whether this concession could be given without risk to the revenue, and also why, whilst Germany had granted such

a concession, the English authorities had refused to do so. He would then submit the matter to his colleagues.

Advertising Quack Remedies.—

The *Australasian Medical Gazette* in its issue of January 6th, page 15, referred to the refusal of a newspaper in Nevada, U.S.A., to insert advertisements of quack remedies, and asked how many newspapers in Australia would take a similar stand against quack advertisements. In a subsequent issue the Gazette states:—"We are very pleased to note that *The Australasian Traveller*, the official organ of the United Commercial Travellers' Association of Australasia Ltd., has a prominent announcement to the effect that this paper will not advertise any medicines (or the proprietors of same) claiming to cure:—Cancer, Consumption, or other Organic Diseases, Diseases of the Nervous System, Blood Disorders, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility. We heartily congratulate our contemporary and only wish that some of our daily papers would take a similar stand, and refuse to insert the thinly veiled advertisements of the abortion-monger, the sexual quack and others equally obnoxious."

Royal Commission on Uniform Standard for Foods and Drugs.—Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, who has been appointed a Royal Commission to take evidence on the suitability of the standards which were suggested by the Conference of June, 1910, will sit in this State on a date to be subsequently announced. In the meantime the attention of all whom it may concern is drawn to the following arrangements for facilitating the business of the Commission:—1. The Report of the said Conference, from page 5 thereof to the end, will form the basis of enquiry (copies of the Report may be had from the Government Printer, Sydney; price, 1s. 6d.) 2. Evidence is invited from the trades whose interests are affected by any part or parts of the said Report, to be tendered by witnesses duly appointed by each trade in its collective or associated capacity to represent it. 3. The representative witnesses should draw up a very brief statement of the respects in which they consider particular paragraphs of the Report, concerning the trade they have been appointed to represent, should be altered under the proper reference-number to the paragraph criticised. Reasons for the proposed alterations should not be given in this statement, but reserved for *viva voce* communication. 4. The statement should be typewritten, signed by the representative witness, accompanied with particulars of his appointment as representative, and mailed at as early a time after the present date as possible, addressed as follows:—"The Secretary, Royal Commission on Uniform Food-standards, 93 Macquarie-street, Sydney."

Malignant Disease. — On behalf of the advisory committee, which has been dealing with the prevention of syphilis and other similar diseases, Dr. Burnett Ham, Chairman of the Board of Public Health, presented, on March 13th, to Mr. Edgar, Minister for Health, a report dealing with the matter. The report sets forth what has been done recently, and refers to the special provision made by the Government for the treatment of persons suffering from the complaint at the Alfred and Women's Hospitals. Certain suggestions are made, and stress is laid on the fact that the majority of people afflicted are victims through transmission. It is recommended that legislation should be introduced making it a legal offence for any person other than a doctor to treat a case of the disease. Mr. Edgar said that the report was very complete and comprehensive, and he intended to lay it before his colleagues before publishing it. It dealt with the matter both from the moral and medical standpoints. He thought that, now that the campaign against the disease had been entered upon, there was no likelihood of its being slackened.

Lodges and Chemists. — The trouble which occurred recently between a chemist at St. Arnaud and one of the local lodges was considered at a conference of friendly societies in the district on March 13. It appeared that Dr. Fleming had advised the lodges that he was unable to continue his contract to provide medical attendance and medicine at the rate of 25/- per member per annum, as the chemist from whom he obtained the medicines was pressing for increased prices. Under the existing arrangement, the doctor received 18/- and the chemist 7/-. A committee was appointed to wait on the chemists in the town, but they reported that they had been unable to arrive at any satisfactory arrangement. After consideration, the con-

ference unanimously decided to recommend the establishment of a U.F.S. dispensary at St. Arnaud, and this recommendation will be dealt with by the various lodges at their next meeting.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on March 13. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Farmer, Ogg, and Strutt. An apology was received from Mr. Towl.

Correspondence. — From Mr. Joseph Bradbury, Ash-street, Sydney, applying to have his name restored to the Pharmaceutical Register. The information was forwarded as to what was necessary in order to have his name restored.

The Consul for Germany wrote asking for copies of the Pharmaceutical Register for 1912. Supplied.

The Acting-Director of the Federal Quarantine Department asking for particulars of the qualification for pharmaceutical chemists in Victoria, and also for the Acts and Regulations governing the sale of poisons. Supplied.

Mr. Andrew W. Geddes, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, intimating that he was desirous of coming to Australia, and asking his position as to registration, and also what were the prospects of new arrivals obtaining employment. The information asked for was furnished.

Registrar Pharmacy Board of Queensland, Brisbane, asking for the opinion of the Board as to the amount proposed to be charged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for persons desirous of being registered under the suggested reciprocity agreement.

The following alterations of address were notified:— Noble L. Usher, to 111 Collins-street, Melbourne; John Fleming, to 78 Melville-street, Hawthorn; George N. Heyward, to 75 Rose-street, Armadale; Ernest F. Greenwood, to 23 Prospect Hill Road, Camberwell; Thomas Beckingsale, to 414 Sydney-road, Brunswick; S. M. Dalton, to Walhalla.

Applications for Registration. — The following applicant having furnished the necessary statutory declaration was registered: — William Philpin, 9 Dorcas-street, South Melbourne. Certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.— The following apprentices' indentures were registered: — Dorothy Clare Murphy, to Miss Alice K. Barker, Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne; Martha King Fleming Kelsall, to Mr. J. N. Woolcott, Warracknabeal.

Annual Report. — The draft of the Annual Report of the Board was laid on the table and ordered to be published.

Name Erased from the Pharmaceutical Register.—George Cornelius Powell, Daylston, South Gippsland, deceased.

March Examinations. — The following reports were received from the examiners: —Preliminary Examination, 4th and 5th March, held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Maryborough, and Warracknabeal. The following candidates passed:—Clarice C. Gough, Warracknabeal; Bessie J. Royan, Hawthorn; Clive L. Kneebone, Kew. Eligible for single subjects: — Richard J. Power, Latin; George Harold Cooke, Latin and Euclid; Herbert W. Goldby, Euclid. No. 1 passed in English and Algebra only; No. 4, passed in Arithmetic and English only; No. 7, failed in Latin and Algebra; No. 8, failed in all subjects; No. 10, failed in Arithmetic; No. 11, failed in Latin; No. 12, passed in English only.

Final Examination, 6th to 8th March.— Ten candidates entered, and of these the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—James Young Allan, Wangaratta; Patrick Edgeworth Usher, East Melbourne; Joseph Herbert Lakeland, Caulfield. Eligible to take the subjects at the next examination:—Division III., Practical.—Daphne Pain, R. E. Holdsworth. Division III., Paper and Practical. —T. McSwiney and B. J. Franklin. Division I., Paper.—R. H. Clyne. Division I. Paper, and Division III. Practical.—Wm. H. Hill.

The reports were received and adopted.

Police Reports.—Among the reports received from the police was one referring to the case of Charles Edward James and Frederick Gordon English, who were charged with procuring and supplying a noxious drug, and who were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly statement, and the Board adjourned.

Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Board have the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year 1911 for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary:—

The Annual Election of two members of the Board, who retired by effluxion of time, was held on 25th January, 1911. The retiring members were Messrs. Arthur L. Ogg and Charles E. Towl who offered themselves for re-election and were returned without opposition.

Appointment of President and Treasurer.—At the first meeting of the Board after the election, held on the 8th February, 1911, Mr. James Lacey was re-elected President, and Mr. R. P. Francis, Honorary Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Appointment of Examiners.—The following examiners were re-appointed:—

Preliminary Examination: English, Arithmetic, Latin, Algebra, and Euclid, Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry. — Mr. D. Avery, B.Sc., Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica.—Dr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany.—The Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

Examinations.—During the year 1911, ten examinations have been held, at which a total of 192 candidates presented themselves. This number included students from some of the other States, who came to Victoria to attend lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and to pass the qualifying examination.

The Preliminary Examination.—The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1911 was 91, as against 92 in 1910. The Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University in any of the compulsory subjects are now accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The regulation which was passed allowing candidates for the Preliminary Examination who presented themselves in the five compulsory subjects, and passed in three, to attend at the next following examination for the subjects in which they fail, has been availed of in a number of cases.

Additions to the Preliminary Examination.—The recommendation of the Government Medical Officer (Dr. J. A. O'Brien) that a knowledge of general literature should be included in the syllabus of the Preliminary Examination has been adopted, and came into effect at the March Examination, 1910, the Junior Public Examination Text-book in English being the work prescribed for candidates.

The Examination for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, both written and oral. During 1911 two examinations were held, at which 72 candidates presented themselves, and 36 passed.

The Final Qualifying Examination.—During the year the number of persons who presented themselves was 29, of whom 21 passed. The rule requiring candidates who fail in Practical Dispensing in Division I to retire from the examination has been rescinded. Candidates are now allowed to go right through the examination.

Registration under Inter-State Reciprocity.—Under the Reciprocity Agreement entered into between the Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, 52 certificates of competency have been issued to persons registered in Victoria who have applied for registration in the other States. Of this number 35 were issued to persons applying for registration in New South Wales, 8 to persons applying for registration in South Australia, 5 in Queensland and 4 in Western Australia.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria.—In accordance with the direction of Clause 86 of the Medical Act, 1890, the Board has in the month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1911, it contained the names of 877 pharmaceutical chemists. The names of deceased persons have been erased from the register, in accordance with the Provisions of clause 84 of the Act.

Certificates under the Poisons Act.—During the year 1911 certificates were granted to 164 persons in country districts as dealers in poisons.

Laudanum and the Opium-smoking Prohibition Act.—A case of some interest was referred by the Chief Secretary to the Board for its consideration and report. The facts were that a person holding a certificate from the Board as a dealer in poisons, and who resided in a remote country district, was frequently required to supply laudanum for veterinary purposes, but was unable to purchase it from the wholesale druggist, with whom he dealt, on the ground that laudanum was a preparation of opium which, although not in a form suitable for smoking, might be rendered suitable, and that in order to have laudanum in his possession it would be necessary for him to have a permit under the Opium Prohibition Act from the Chief Secretary, to whom the question was submitted for his decision. The Chief Secretary referred the matter to the Board, who, after consideration, furnished the following reply:—The question raised in the correspondence, "Is laudanum opium?" has been considered by the Board, who are of opinion that as a matter of fact laudanum is not opium within the definition of Section 6 of the Opium-smoking Prohibition Act. As to the legal aspect, the Board pointed out that if laudanum was opium under Section 6 of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act, it would render it necessary for every person who purchased it, either in wholesale or retail quantities, to obtain a permit from the Chief Secretary to have it in his possession. Laudanum was specifically scheduled as a poison in Part 2 of the Poisons Act, and could only legally be sold by

duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists, or persons holding licences to sell poisons; and the Board submitted, under these circumstances, that the necessary safeguard was provided, both as to its sale and custody, and that to further restrict it under the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act would be both unworkable and unnecessary." The Chief Secretary, on receipt of this, concurred in the opinion given that laudanum was not opium within the meaning of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Act.

The Poisons Act. — The administration of the Poisons Act has entailed a large amount of work. The reports furnished by the police in all cases of deaths from poisons are closely investigated to see that the provisions of the Act have been complied with, and where any breaches of the Act have occurred prosecutions have followed. The services of the police in country districts have been of great assistance. There have been five prosecutions during the year, and in each case convictions were obtained. The numerous deaths from lysol have resulted in the Coroner drawing special attention to what was considered the inadequate restrictions on its sale, and suggesting that it should be classed amongst the more deadly poisons in Part I of the schedule to the Poisons Act. For some years past lysol has been subject to the restrictions of Part II. of the Schedule to the Poisons Act, but in the opinion of the Crown Solicitor, the powers conferred by Section 3 of that Act to declare by proclamation that any article specified in such proclamation should be deemed a poison, do not give power to place such article proclaimed in Part I., and until fresh legislation, giving such authority, is obtained, no power exists to comply with the recommendation of the Coroner.

Imperial Reciprocity. The despatch from the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Governor, forwarding the suggestions under which it was proposed to establish reciprocal relationships between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Pharmacy Boards of the various Australian States, was forwarded by the Premier to the Board for consideration and report. The Board, after considering the suggestions, resolved that a minute be attached to the despatch, stating that the proposed basis of reciprocity was entirely satisfactory, as it covered all the essential points which were incorporated in the reciprocity agreements at present existing between the various States. The Board assumed that no registration could take place, either in Great Britain or Australia, unless the applicant was within the jurisdiction of the country or State in which he sought registration, and that the certificates granted by the various Boards would be, on identification, sufficient authority for registration. When the reciprocity By-laws, which have been passed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, are ratified by the Privy Council, negotiations will be opened with a view of concluding a reciprocity agreement between Great Britain and Victoria, on the lines of similar agreements now in operation with the other Australian Pharmacy Boards. The Board desire to place on record their gratification at the consummation of reciprocity with Great Britain, which they have at various times during the past 20 years been urging upon the Home authorities, and which the amended Pharmacy Act of 1908 has at last made possible.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry. — The Board was invited to send a representative to the 18th International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held at Washington, during September, 1912. As no member of the Board was available, the invitation was forwarded to the Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria, who appointed Mr. W. Russell Grimwade, M.Sc., as the Victorian representative.

International Pharmaceutical Federation. — In November, 1911, a communication was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through the Under-Secretary, forwarding copies of correspondence from the International Pharmaceutical Federation, Brussells, and asking to be furnished with certain information regarding pharmaceutical organisations in Victoria. The Board had pleasure in forwarding the particulars asked for.

The Sale of Spirits in Prohibited Towns. —During the year a complaint was received from a registered dental surgeon, practising at Wonthaggi, that the local chemist had declined to supply him on his prescription with brandy, which he stated was required by a patient, and contending that as Wonthaggi was a prohibition district under the Licensing Act, it was the duty of the chemist to supply any liquor which he, by prescription, might order. A similar letter asking the opinion of the Board was received from the chemist referred to. It was decided to inform the writers that it was entirely a discretionary matter on the part of the chemist to supply liquor, or not, and that there was no power to compel him to do so if he saw reason to decline.

Analyses for Prosecutions.—Through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Department of Public Health (Dr. B. B. Ham) arrangements were made for the analyses of samples, in connection with prosecutions instituted by the Board, to be carried out in future in the laboratory of the Department. This work was formerly undertaken by the Government Analytical Chemist (Mr. P. Rankin Scott) of the Agricultural Department.

Public Analysts' Examination. The Department of Public Health invited the Board to nominate a gentleman who was a qualified food analyst, as a member of the proposed Advisory Board, to deal with applications for appointment as Public Analysts under the Pure Food Act. It was decided that as the Federal and State Government analysts were members of the proposed Advisory Board, and represented the analytical portion of the work, to nominate a gentleman possessing the dual qualification of medicine and pharmacy to represent Toxicology and Medicine. The name of Dr. F. Hobill Cole was accordingly submitted for approval as the nominee of the Board. This nomination was accepted by the Department, and the Advisory Board was constituted as follows: —Mr. W. Percy Wilkinson, Federal Analyst; Dr F. Hobill Cole, M.D., lecturer in Pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy; Mr. David Avery, M.Sc., Consulting Analytical Engineer; and Dr.

Heber Green, lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry at the Melbourne University.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference held its bi-ennial meeting in Sydney, in January, 1911, in conjunction with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, the Board being represented by the Registrar (Mr. Shillinglaw). Opportunity was taken during the Conference to discuss unofficially the question of reciprocity with New Zealand with Mr. F. Castle, the President of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, who attended the Conference as a delegate from the Dominion. Mr. Castle undertook to place the information furnished to him before the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Board, but up to the present time no understanding has been arrived at.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890.—The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, as schools within the meaning of Section 88 sub-section 4 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. While the majority of pharmaceutical students attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, the recognition of the Schools of Mines in the districts referred to, has proved a convenience to those students who are unable to come to Melbourne to attend the compulsory lectures. The Board was gratified during the year to receive an intimation that the Pharmacy Board of Queensland had decided to recognise the certificates of the College of Pharmacy as part of the curriculum required of students desirous of qualifying in that State.

The Board again desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy of the chairman of the Board of Public Health (Dr. B. B. Ham), who has on several occasions placed the services of the Inspectors of the department at the disposal of the Board, thus rendering valuable assistance.

Reciprocity with Tasmania and New Zealand. — Although overtures were made to the Pharmacy Boards of Tasmania and New Zealand, in reference to the acceptance of their certificates as a qualification for registration in Victoria, no definite decision has been arrived at, owing to the absence of certain information asked for regarding the compulsory curriculum in force in those States.

Finance.—The gross receipts of the Board during the year 1911 were £692 4s. 8d., and the expenditure £591 12s. 11d. In persuance of Section 32 of the regulations of the Medical Act, a duly audited balance sheet was submitted to the hon. treasurer to the Board, at the end of the financial year.

Twelve ordinary and four special meetings of the Board have been held during the year, at which the attendances have been as follows:—Mr. S. S. Strutt, 14; Mr. R. P. Francis, 15; Mr. F. J. Bennell, 11; Dr. P. Ward Farmer, 8; Mr. A. L. Ogg, 10; Mr. J. Lacey, 16; Mr. C. E. Towl, 14.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

JAMES LACEY, President.
HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulation to the Pharmacy Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1882, making it compulsory to pass the Preliminary Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The candidates for this examination were:—

From 1880 to	Students entered.	Passed.
1899 (inclusive)	1663	771
1900	94	37
1901	68	30
1902	58	21
1903	74	23
1904	99	39
1905	82	35
1906	89	30
1907	89	32
1908	142	65
1909	96	47
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
	2737	1219

Examinations for the Certificate of the College of Pharmacy. — Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany.—Before examiners appointed by the Board. Examiners: Chemistry and practical chemistry, D. Avery, B.Sc., A. W. Craig, M. A. Materia medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1911 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Chemistry and practical chemistry, 72 entered, 36 passed; materia medica and botany, 72 entered and 36 passed; totals, 144 entered, 72 passed.

Modified Examination. The qualifications for this examination are:—"Having served a period of not less than three years' apprenticeship, commencing three months at least before the date of the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876 (1st January, 1877), either with a chemist and druggist or with a recognised licentiate apothecary, or in a public hospital. The following are the number of candidates who presented themselves:—From the year 1880 to 1911.—Entered, 164; passed, 106.

Final Examination. Practical Pharmacy.—The qualifications necessary before being eligible for this examination are:—Having passed the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice in the business of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist or homeopathic chemist, etc., and having attended one course of lectures; and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical pharmacy." There are four examinations during the year, which are held before the Board, which sits in sections, as honorary examiners.

From 1883 to 1899	.. 513	entered	.. .. ..	271	passed
In 1900	.. 66	„	.. ..	29	„
„ 1901	.. 62	„	.. ..	23	„
„ 1902	.. 70	„	.. ..	27	„
„ 1903	.. 59	„	.. ..	24	„
„ 1904	.. 60	„	.. ..	32	„
„ 1905	.. 50	„	.. ..	25	„
„ 1906	.. 34	„	.. ..	18	„
„ 1907	.. 31	„	.. ..	23	„
„ 1908	.. 19	„	.. ..	11	„
„ 1909	.. 38	„	.. ..	26	„
„ 1910	.. 30	„	.. ..	19	„
„ 1911	.. 29	„	.. ..	21	„
	1061			549	

REGISTRATION.

In the year 1899 the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1876, was 1257

1900	36
1901	29
1902	35
1903	28
1904	30
1905	28
1906	23
1907	31
1908	19
1909	29
1910	18
1911	32
	1595

From January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1879, 627 names were registered. Since January 1, 1880, 968 names have been added to the Register. Of these 540 passed the Final and 73 the Modified examination of Victoria; 155 were registered under certificates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and 18 under the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland; 15 qualified by foreign diplomas, and 131 were registered by virtue of having been in business at or before the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1876; 17 were registered under certificates from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, 12 under South Australian certificates; 3 under Western Australian certificates; and 4 under Queensland certificates. This gives a total registration of 1,595.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st of December, 1899, numbered 676

1900	34
1901	18
1902	16
1903	21
1904	24
1905	26
1906	20
1907	33
1908	41
1909	32
1910	31
1911	26
	998

The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 6th March. Present: Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Church, Francis Imes, Owen, Kernot, Rankin and Taylor. Apologies were received from Messrs. Bailey and Champion.

Correspondence.—From Messrs. J. H. Dixon, St. Peters, (Adelaide), James Brinsmead, High-street (Malvern), and A. E. Bilton (Charlton), applying to have their names placed on the Life Members' List, they having been continuous subscribing members for a period of over 25 years. The requests were complied with.

From the Society's solicitor, forwarding a draft of the proposed amended regulation to provide for voting by proxy, for submission to an extraordinary general meeting to be held on 14th March, a copy of which, it was reported, had been forwarded to every member of the Society, together with the notice convening the meeting.

Election of New Member.—The following new member was balloted for and elected:—William Henry Andrew, Healesville.

Report of Education and Business Committee:—(1) Analyst's Report: The Committee reported that they had considered the best means of increasing the number of samples submitted for analysis, and recommended that members should be invited to send samples voluntarily and that no charge be made for examining and reporting on same. Mr. Church undertook to bring this under the notice of members, and to obtain a collection of samples, which would be forwarded to the analyst, and a report furnished direct to the person submitting the samples. It was also recommended that letters be written to the secretaries of the local associations at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and Warrnambool asking them to bring this matter under the notice of members of the Society in their district, and intimating that any samples forwarded would be examined free of charge and reported upon in the same way as the Melbourne samples.

(2) The Class in Optics.—The outline of the details of the proposed class in optics to be established at the College was considered by the committee. It was recom-

mended that the class be divided into two sections, embracing the physical and physiological part of the work. A communication was received from the Victorian Optical Association, suggesting that its members should join in taking advantage of the class, which it was proposed to form, and further stating that if all the optical students in Melbourne could be brought under one teaching staff, it would be a gain both in efficiency and economy. The letter also stated that if the opticians could be brought into closer touch with each other it would considerably add to their influence. The committee recommended that this matter be left in the hands of a small sub-committee which had been appointed to meet the representatives of the Victorian Optical Association, and come to a joint agreement as to the best means of carrying on the class.

(3) **The 55th Annual Meeting.** — The business to be submitted to the meeting was discussed. A letter was received from the Hon. the Premier, accepting the invitation to be present at the conversazione and distribution of prizes to be held in the evening.

On the motion of Mr. Kernot, seconded by Mr. Owen, the report of the Committee was received and adopted.

The Analyst's Report.—The analyst reported that during February only one member of the Society had availed himself of the existing arrangement and forwarded samples. He also intimated that five other samples had been received, and suggested that there seemed no likelihood of further attention being given to the matter until inspectors from the Board of Health or the local Municipal Councils had made a round of visits and collected samples for test by the Government Analyst.

The Veterinary Class. — It was reported that the class for veterinary students would commence on 11th March, at the College, and that Dr. Allen Robertson would deliver the lectures.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

Mr. Rankin drew attention to the election of Mr. Bailey as a member of the Pharmacy Board, and thought that the Council should express its congratulations to him on his election to so important an office.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. Fifty-Fifth Annual Meeting.

The 55th annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on 14th March, at 11 a.m.

Present: Mr. Pickford (in the chair), and Messrs. Owen, Baird, Strutt, C. J. Sayle, May, T. A. Sayle, Bailey, Lee, Wheeler, Barnard, Gabriel, R. P. Francis, Leete, H. B. Taylor, Turner, Shillinglaw and Mulhall. Apologies were received from Messrs. Imes and Church.

Returning Officer's Report.—The report of the Returning Officer (Mr. S. Baird), announcing the unopposed return of Messrs. D. A. Cossar, C. G. Imes, E. G. Owen and H. B. Taylor, as members of the Council, and Messrs. W. O. Strangward and T. Woodward, as auditors, was, on the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. May, received, and adopted. The Secretary read the minutes of the 54th annual meeting, which were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Owen.

Annual Report.—The 55th annual report, a copy of which had been printed in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and supplied to each member, was taken as read. Mr. Owen moved that it be received, and adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Baird and carried.

Financial Statement.—The Secretary read the statements of receipts and expenditure of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Pharmacy, and the balance-sheet of the Benevolent Fund Account, and Trust Fund Account, which had been received from the auditors with a certificate as to their correctness. Mr. Owen moved, Mr. Baird seconded, that they be received. The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) said the financial statements disclosed a very satisfactory position of affairs, and he did not think they called for any adverse criticism.

During the year the Society had done very good work. It might not be within the recollection of all those present that during the land collapse the Benevolent Fund suffered to the extent of £200. He was glad to say that this amount had been gradually restored out of surplus revenue during the past few years, with the result that the fund was now in a better position than it ever was. This was a matter for congratulation. To show that they had an eye to the future in other directions he wished to refer to the establishment of a Building Fund. It might be necessary at some future time in order to meet the growing requirements of the College work to extend the present accommodation, and with that end in view they had set aside the sum of £450 in a trust account to meet such expenditure when it arose. He thought the policy in this direction would receive the endorsement of members generally.

Mr. Gabriel said he thought the report disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs. It showed that good work had been done during the year. The only point on which he desired to offer criticism was with regard to the membership. The year before last there were 40 members, who, with about 30 added last year, gave a total of 70. This

appeared satisfactory, but in reality it was far below the mark. Indeed he might say it was deplorable. From what he had been able to ascertain there were over 800 chemists on the register. Apparently only 300 of these were members of the Society. He thought there should be some organised effort to improve this. So far as the women pharmacists were concerned, there were about 30 registered, and of these only half-a-dozen were members. He had spoken to two lady chemists, and they both informed him they had never been asked to join. He had since induced them to become members. He merely instanced this as showing what could be done. He also suggested that assistants should be allowed to join at half rates, and that it would be better if in future the annual meeting were held in the evening instead of the morning.

Mr. Owen said that some years ago a resolution was proposed by him and duly carried, giving assistants the right of becoming members without voting powers, at a fee of 10s. 6d. per annum.

They were fully alive to the desirability of increasing the members' roll, and that during the past year everything possible had been done, with a result which, in his opinion, was highly satisfactory. Individual members of the Society might very well use their influence in inducing members to join. In the city and suburbs very little more could be done, and as far as the country was concerned, he did not think the expense of sending an officer of the Society to interview chemists was likely to be justified by results.

Mr. Lee said he would like to support Mr. Gabriel. He thought that the council should send someone to interview chemists in the country.

Mr. Pickford said that a member of the staff had interviewed a number of chemists, and as the result of his efforts there had been a considerable increase of members, both in town and country.

Mr. Barnard said that this was his first appearance at the annual meeting. It struck him that a better way of securing new members was to hold bi-monthly or quarterly meetings of chemists to discuss trade questions. He thought that this would also have the effect of livening up the Society. He noticed an item of £65 in the financial statement for the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." He would like to know if this represented the balance of account, as from his experience, if it did, it was a very small charge.

Mr. Shillinglaw said that the amount was paid as a subsidy to the journal for supplying members of the Society with a free copy each month.

Mr. Lee asked whether the Council had done anything in the direction of bringing members together more frequently?

Mr. Owen said that this question was always before the Council, but he for one did not think they would be justified in entertaining a few members at the expense of those who were unable to attend. He had had 40 years' experience of pharmacists, and he had never known a movement which had gone on for more than a year or two. There was always an enthusiastic start, but gradually the thing dwindled until it died out altogether. The Chemists' Club, which he inaugurated some years ago, was a case in point. Fully three-quarters of the time was spent in collecting the small nominal subscription which was charged. He and those connected with the movement became sick of the whole thing, and it soon became as dead as Julius Caesar. He would certainly be glad to hear of a scheme which would bring chemists together and keep them together.

Mr. Wheeler asked why the names of those who contributed to Mr. McAlpine's testimonial were not printed in the Journal.

Mr. Shillinglaw said that the circular was issued by Mr. Tonkin, and the students made the presentation. It was not a Society matter at all.

Mr. Turner said that Mr. Spiller (Mr. Tonkin's partner) had the full list of subscribers, and it could be inspected by anyone interested. The accounts were properly audited. The reason the list was not published was that the subscriptions were so numerous that they would take up too much space in the Journal.

On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Baird, the report and financial statements were adopted.

President's Address.—The President then read the annual address, which was as follows:—

I should like to touch on a few of the main events of the year: The publication of the A.P.F. was only accomplished by hard work by all the Societies interested. I am sure that through this matter alone, more chemists, in the different States, as well as locally, have been brought into closer union with each other than through almost any other means. I am pleased to know that chemists both in the suburban and country districts, are taking such a lively interest in this little book, and I sincerely hope that it will go forward each year with renewed energy. The fact, as already recorded, that chemists are prepared to contribute liberally towards helping this matter on, shows that it has appealed to them as one of great practical usefulness. During the year each member was supplied with a free copy, and I hope they have already supplied each medical man in their district with one also. The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, held in Sydney last year, at which we were ably represented by Messrs. Bailey, Rankin and Shillinglaw, was one of great importance, and will have far-reaching effects. The next Conference is arranged to be held in Melbourne in January, 1913, and is deserving of your utmost support, and I strongly urge all members to use their best endeavours to make it the success it deserves. It is to be regretted that out of all the talent that we possess in Victoria, not one item was contributed by this State. I should like to here state that we shall welcome the co-operation of any member, as well as those who are not officially connected with the Society, for contributions to this important Conference, even though they are not closely connected with pharmacy. In looking around one is struck with the talent we possess in this way, as, for instance, a paper from some of our friends who belong to the medical profession:—The Chemical, Royal Miscoscopic, the Field Naturalist, Photographic and Optical Societies, as well as many others. I trust some volunteers will come forward during the year. The next matter which I think is worthy of note is the excellent course of lectures delivered by Mr. A. W. Craig,

M.A. It is many years since anything of the kind has been successfully carried out. The fact that there was an average of over 70 present speaks volumes for the interest taken. Arrangements are now being made for another series of lectures, as well as a course on Optics, which promises to be largely attended. This is a study which has been taken up by quite a number of chemists, and have found it highly interesting. Although legislation has been asked for in several States, so far, the subject has not received official recognition; but I think the future will probably place it on a much higher plane than at present.

During the year it has been a prominent thought in my mind to arrange for a more frequent meeting of the members of the Society, so that they may become better acquainted, and thus create a more cordial feeling, and closer bond of union between each other. In furtherance of this a Smoke Night and a trip to the Melbourne Glass Bottle Works were arranged, as well as a day trip to Warburton, but which had to be postponed owing to the lamented death of Mr. Cumming, sen. As you know, the chief aim of our College is to provide the means of imparting pharmaceutical knowledge to apprentices and assistants in pharmacy. To carry this out successfully requires a large amount of money, salaries alone amounting to upwards of £1000 per annum. Does the average apprentice and assistant fully realise the advantage that they now possess? or in other words, Does he realise the *dis*advantage he would be placed at, if the College were not in existence? I hardly think so, otherwise we would have a much larger increase in our ranks each year. It is many years since we had an apprentice as a member. Are the *master* chemists doing their duty to their apprentices? Are *we* doing just what we should to encourage them? If not, what is expected? At the recent Pharmacy Board election (at which I am pleased to see that one of our Council members was elected), there were 765 ballot papers sent out. If they still remain registered chemists why should they not be members of our Society? While I regret that we cannot at present claim such a large number on our list, it is indeed a pleasing feature of the year that the number shows a substantial increase. During the year we added 32 new members to our list, but as against that our honorary retiring list now numbers over 50, and it behoves us to make a special effort to rally up our younger men, to fill up the ranks of our ancient warriors, who have had to bear the heat and burden of the day, and we are pleased to be able to bestow upon them this well-deserved honor, after at least 25 years' connection with the Society. The fact that a number of chemists have reaped and are still enjoying the benefits and privileges obtained for them at the expense of others, does not seem to weigh so heavily upon their conscience, as to cause them to come along even at the eleventh hour; but I hope before long they will see the error of their way, and while their financial assistance will be welcome, we are more anxious for their moral support and co-operation, and I venture to predict that the time is fast approaching when we shall have to present a united front if we wish to gain any additional privileges or even to hold those we already possess. The Pure Foot Act is only just being put into active operation, and it behoves chemists to be on the alert, lest they fall by the wayside in their endeavour to compete with the modern spirit of commercialism, which is invading us at the present time. I am sure that chemists do not yet realise the advantage which they now possess in having an official analyst. Besides it being a great source of convenience to them when a sample is taken under the Pure Food Act, I do not think they can realise the commercial advantage to be gained from it. To give a practical example:—Olive oil at the present time is quoted in Melbourne at 12s. per gallon in case lots. A sample of oil was recently taken round the suburbs of Melbourne and offered at 8s. 2d. per gallon; but it was immediately put down as not being up to the standard. One firm knowing they could have a sample analysed for 3s. 6d. did so. It proved to be genuine olive oil. Thus on 10 cases a clear saving of £15 on the one transaction. There is another matter, and although I have left it to near the end, I am sure you will not think it the *least* important. It is a matter which has not as yet come officially before us, but which assuredly will, and shall then require the most careful consideration. I allude to the National Insurance Bill recently passed in England. Should it prove successful there, it will undoubtedly be taken up here, and it is a great measure of large possibilities and importance, and one which will require the concerted action of chemists to manage if they wish to conserve their own interests. Up to the present time we have had a valuable block of land at the side of our College, which still remains unoccupied. Owing to the increasing number of classes, and the larger attendances at many of them, I trust the time is not far distant when this valuable site will be utilised to provide better accommodation for the students attending. Before closing I wish to refer to the loss which the College sustained by the severance of our old friend, Mr. Daniel McAlpine, after his 25 years' continuous service on the College staff, and while we regret losing him, we are pleased to know that he has received such a high appointment in the Federal Service. I also with regret record the death-list for the year, which includes the names of such old and esteemed members as Mr. J. B. French (who was a continuous member for 52 years), Mr. W. H. Malyon, Mr. Jno. Lay, Mr. John Davidson and Mr. T. F. Blackburn. Another death has occurred, though perhaps not officially connected with the Society, but none the less well known to a large circle of chemists, was that of our old friend, Mr. O. A. Sayce, who was a distinct loss as a scientist. I now wish to thank the members generally, and particularly the members of the Council, for their active co-operation in all matters undertaken by me during my year of office, and especially for their kindness and forbearance in allowing one so young and inexperienced to preside over them for the past twelve months; and I trust under the new President, that the Society will continue to advance and prosper as it so richly deserves.

There being no other business the meeting then adjourned.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

ALTERATION OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held for the purpose of considering the following resolutions amending the Articles of Association of the Society:—

That the Articles of Association of the said Society be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for Article 41—

"41. Every member shall have one vote, and voting by proxy shall not be permitted, excepting that whenever the Council shall think it expedient to ascertain the wishes of all the members on any matter coming on to be dealt with at a subsequent meeting, it may direct proxy forms to be sent to all members, to enable any member who cannot attend the meeting in person to record his vote for or against the proposed resolutions."

(b) The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 41—

"41a. The Secretary shall, whenever the Council so directs, send to each member with the notice convening the meeting a proxy form setting out the resolutions proposed."

"41b. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, typewriting, or print, under the hand of the appointor in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule hereto. No member shall be appointed a proxy who is not entitled to vote at the meeting or any adjournment thereof for which the proxy is given."

"41c. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be sent by the appointor to the member appointed not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting, and the instrument of proxy shall be deposited at the office of the Society not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting, as the case may be, at which the member named in such instrument proposes to vote, and no proxy shall be entitled to vote except at the particular meeting mentioned in the instrument or any adjournment thereof or upon every poll that may take place at or in consequence of any such meeting or adjournment."

(c) The following form of proxy shall be inserted after the Third Schedule

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

FORM OF INSTRUMENT OF PROXY.

I..... of..... being a member of The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, hereby appoint..... of....., as my proxy at the ..... meeting of the Society to be held on the.....day of..... next or at any adjournment thereof to vote for me and on my behalf Yes/No to the following resolution:—

(Here set out the proposed Resolution.)

AS WITNESS my hand this.....day of ....., 19 .

.....

DIRECTIONS. If you are in favour of the resolution, you must strike out the word "No." If you are not in favour of the resolution, then strike out the word "Yes."

When you have completed and signed the form, you must send it to the member appointed to act for you in time to reach him at least 48 hours before the meeting.

The member appointed as proxy must deposit the proxy form at the office at least 24 hours before the meeting.

Proxy forms not in compliance with these directions will be informal.

In addition to those present at the annual meeting the Society's solicitor (Mr. W. S. Pearcey) was also in attendance.

The President said that the resolutions had been under consideration for some time. They were brought forward this year in a slightly different form to those presented at the last annual meeting. The only amendment which the Council proposed to move was the insertion of the words "For" and "Against" in place of "Yes" and "No."

Mr. T. A. C. Sayle moved that the Articles of Association of the Society be altered in the manner set out in the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. G. A. May seconded the motion.

Mr. E. G. Owen moved as an amendment that the words "Yes" and "No" be eliminated in the Proxy Form, and the directions, and the words "For" and "Against" substituted in their stead.

Mr. H. B. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Lee moved that Article 41 (*c*) be amended by deleting the words "not less than 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting." He said he moved the amendment because he thought it imposed an unnecessary restriction on members desirous of voting by proxy.

Mr. Wheeler seconded the amendment, because he thought that a member who was unable to attend the meeting at the last moment would be debarred from exercising his vote.

Mr. Pearcey said that a notice must be sent to every member. The proxies would require to be forwarded to the office for the purpose of being checked. There were very good reasons for this. If they were brought up at the last moment confusion was certain to arise.

Mr. Leete asked whether it would be necessary for the appointee to bring the proxy personally to the office, or could he post it?

Mr. Pearcey said it did not matter how it was sent. The direction said he must deposit the proxy. Sending it by post would be quite in order.

Mr. Owen said that this question had been thoroughly thrashed out in committee, and at the Council meeting. The resolutions were endorsed by the whole Council, and he strongly recommended their being carried in the form in which they were presented.

The President said the resolutions were submitted with a view of giving country members a vote. The Companies' Acts prevented straight-out voting by post, and the limited form of proxy drafted by the solicitor was as near as they could get to direct voting by post. Country members were placed at a distinct disadvantage at present, and he hoped the resolution would be carried as drafted.

Mr. Bailey raised the question as to the eligibility of those who had not paid their subscriptions on 1st January for the current year, to vote.

Mr. Shillinglaw said that Article 13 covered this. Any member who paid his subscription before 31st December of the current year could legally exercise his vote.

Mr. Pearcey endorsed this view.

Mr. Barnard asked what would happen if a member sent in his proxy and then came to the meeting personally.

Mr. Pearcey said in that case he could withdraw his proxy and vote in person.

Mr. Leete supported the clause as printed. The only argument brought forward was that at the last moment a member might be debarred from attending the meeting. He thought the privilege

was mainly intended for country members. If Mr. Lee's amendment were carried they might as well knock the whole thing out.

The amendment was rejected by 12 votes to 4.

Mr. Bailey asked whether the directions on the proxy form could be eliminated. His experience at the recent Board election showed that a large number of voting papers had to be rejected owing to informalities in not being signed..

Mr. Pearcey said that if the directions were struck out it would not help matters. The proxies would still have to be checked and would still be liable to rejection for informalities.

The original motion for the adoption of the resolutions, as moved by Mr. Sayle and seconded by Mr. May, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The President said that it would be necessary to hold another general meeting on a date to be announced, not less than 14 days nor more than a month from the present date, to confirm the resolutions.

Mr. Sayle moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his efforts in the interest of the Society. Mr. Barnard seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Pickford briefly responded and the meeting adjourned.

Conversazione and Musical Evening.

The usual conversazione and distribution of prizes took place in the evening. There was a large attendance of pharmacists and students and their lady friends. The Premier (Mr. Murray) was present by invitation, having kindly consented to distribute the prizes to the successful students. An enjoyable programme of music was successfully carried out in the large laboratory. During the interval Mr. Pickford extended a welcome to the Hon. the Premier, and expressed the thanks of the Society for his kindness in being present, and consenting to distribute the prizes to the successful students for the past year. Before doing so Mr. Murray had kindly consented to make a few remarks.

Mr. Murray, who was received with applause, said:—"In introducing me Mr. Pickford said I would make a few remarks. I will take the hint, as you will not expect me to speak at any great length. Indeed I feel somewhat diffident in speaking to such an audience at all. But there is one thing I can say, and speak intelligently upon, and that is the work which is being done by the College of Pharmacy. The College, to my knowledge, is doing very excellent work in this State, and is turning out ladies and gentlemen fully equipped to follow the practice of pharmacy, as well equipped, if not better, than similar students in any other part of the world. It is always a great comfort when one is languishing on a sick bed that we can either be killed or cured by the latest scientific methods. (Laughter.) We all joke about doctors when we don't require them, but when we do get sick our thoughts turn naturally to the medical man, and he comes to our bedside looking preternaturally wise. I do not think that any other man could look so wise as a doctor looks when he stands by the sick bedside. He then prescribes, and the important thing is that unless he is aided by a competent dispenser, he cannot do you much good. There are some cases in which I believe that medicine does good, and even does a great deal of good. Just to cite an illustration: the lives of members of Parliament have been frequently saved by doctors of medicine. But all the knowledge of their physician might be wasted were the drugs ordered not properly dispensed. Modern chemistry is doing a great deal for the world. In agriculture particularly it is of incalculable value. I have great faith in the future of this country and its people, and have often expressed the opinion that for brightness and intelligence the young men and women of Australia compare more than favourably with those living in the older world. It would be a good idea if all the young people in Great Britain could come to Victoria for a year or two, and gain colonial experience. We are still a young country, and our history is short, but if we are going to make a distinguished mark in the world it can only be by properly educating our young people. In the future let us hope that this fair Australia of ours will produce a fair proportion of the world's great men. I do not know if you have been reading those magnificent speeches which have been delivered during this week, on the subject of education. If you have bewilderment and perplexity will be your portion. As to what are the best lines to follow, like doctors, these educational experts seem to differ. I do not think any two of them are exactly of the same mind as to the methods to be employed, but they generally agree that education is a good thing. And the State will have to find the money. Nothing now seems to be accomplished without expending a good deal of money. A large amount has already been spent on education, and I do not think that the State is getting any better return anywhere else than it is getting for the work done at the College of Pharmacy. There is an objective in the work. I am not going to discuss whether Latin is necessary in the Preliminary Examinations or not. It is a very excellent thing no doubt. I think we should always bear in mind in educating a child what its future career is to be, and see that the education he receives shall not be mere useless lumber, but shall equip him for the battle of life, which is growing keener every day. I understand from Mr. Shillinglaw—and I don't suppose on this subject there is a better authority, his heart and soul is in the work, and to express an Americanism, 'He is the four-horse team and the yellow dog under the waggon'—that students who have passed the Victorian examinations have passed examinations which are as thorough and searching as those in any other part of the world. The curriculum is more difficult than in other parts, and it is a matter for great congratulation that the results achieved are so satisfactory. I am very pleased to be here this evening, and must express my gratification at the excellent manner in which the students have carried out their work during the year. (Applause.)

Mr. A. W. Craig then introduced the successful students for the year 1911.

Mr. W. Mercer, silver medal and lecturers' prize in chemistry; bronze medal and lecturers' prize in Materia Medica.

Mr. E. C. McClelland, bronze medal chemistry and botany and silver medal Materia Medica.

Miss Lilian Knipe.—Silver medal botany, who were handed by the Premier the prizes awarded, Mr. Murray addressing a few words of commendation to each student.

The names of Miss A. Sheridan (Certificates of of Honour in chemistry and botany, and Leetmer's Prize in botany, and Mr. A. Shaw (Certificate of Honor, Materia Medica) were presented by Mr. Craig *in absentia*.

At the conclusion of the prize-distribution the musical programme was resumed, and afterwards refreshments were served in the museum and adjacent rooms.

DENTAL

Board of Victoria.

The Monthly Meeting was held on the 23rd of February. The chair was occupied by the President (Dr. Springthorpe). There were also present Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Iliffe and Mr. McGregor. Mr. Sydney Ewing applied to have his name restored to the Dentists' Register under the provision of Section 6, Sub-section 2, of the Dentists Act 1898. The application was approved.

Four deferred applications from persons to have their names recorded under the provisions of Section 13 of the Dentists Act 1910 were under the consideration of the Board, and were all refused on the ground that the provisions of the Section had not been complied with.

Applications for registration were received from R. B. Campbell, L.D.S., E. M. Gawley, L.D.S., and F. D. Morgan, L.D.S., and approved.

The resignation of Dr. Stirling as examiner in Oral Surgery was received with regret, and it was decided to thank Dr. Stirling for his very valuable services.

Dental Board Election.—An election was held at the Athenæum Hall on February 28, for the purpose of filling three vacancies on the Dental Board of Victoria. The Board consists of seven members, two of whom are nominated by the Governor in Council, and five elected by the registered dentists of Victoria. Mr. A. R. Clarke was one of the retiring members that did not offer himself for re-election. Mr. John Iliffe and Mr. H. L. Elvins again nominated, and the other candidates were Dr. G. E. P. Philpots, Mr. Chas. E. Allen, Mr. E. Brook-Nicholls, Mr. J. M. Lewis, Mr. E. H. Muir, and Mr. J. T. Tunnock. The election was keenly contested, owing to the fact that Dr. Philpots, Mr. Allen and Mr. Nicholls ran on a "ticket" of protest against the Board allowing the Section in the amended Dentists Act, providing for the "recording" of certain persons, to go through Parliament. Mr. F. A. Down, the returning officer, announced the official result to be as follows:—Elvins, 242; Iliffe, 222; Philpot, 219; Allen, 201; Nicholls, 190; Lewis, 188; Muir, 54; Tunnock, 52; he therefore declared the first three elected.

Dental Degrees. — A largely attended meeting of registered dentists was held at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston Street, on March 1, to consider the temporary regulations, made by the University Council, that members of the present teaching staff of the Australasian College of Dentistry shall be allowed to present themselves for the degree of D.D.Sc. without having previously passed the matriculation examination or obtained the B.D.Sc. degree. Dr. J. Levin occupied the chair. Dr. Philpot moved:—

"That the time has arrived when concerted action should be taken with a view to placing before the Council of the University the hardship and unfairness of the recently passed temporary regulation as it affects the members of the profession generally."

Mr. Percy Clark seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Chas. E. Allen moved and Mr. Harper Bell seconded the following motion, which was agreed to without discussion:—

"That a petition be presented to the Council of the University direct, and that a small sub-committee be appointed to draw up such petition."

Dr. Philpot and Messrs. Wise, Bell, Nicholson, and Allen were appointed members of the committee. A further motion was carried pledging those present to do all in their power to secure further representation on the various governing bodies connected with the profession. Mr. D. G. Nicholson attacked the Australian College of Dentistry. Mr. A. R. Clarke declared that the College was run in the best interests of the profession. He did not believe in the D.D.Sc. degree at all. It was decided to appoint a committee to select candidates for any vacancies occurring on the Dental Board or the College Council next year.

Rights of "Recorded" Dentists. The State Full Court (Mr. Justice Hodges, Mr. Justice Hood, and Mr. Justice Cussen) on March 11 delivered judgment in an important matter affecting the rights of persons "recorded" as distinguished from

being "registered," by the Dental Board of Victoria. In the course of his judgment Mr. Justice Hodges said that the information charged the defendant, Oswald John Strutt, with having exhibited at his place of business the words "Dentistry," "painless dentistry," and "Moreland dentistry," tending to the belief that he was carrying on the practice of dentistry. Defendant was convicted by the magistrates, and on appeal to the Full Court he set up that the section under which the prosecution took place did not apply to a person who is "recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria." The board had "recorded" defendant's name, and under the act he was to continue to have the same rights and privileges which he possessed before the commencement of the act, so far only as the practice of dental surgery or dentistry was concerned. It would be idle to suppose that the Legislature authorised the exhibition of the words "recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria" merely for the purpose of informing the public of the fact that the man inside was so recorded, and at the same time to convey no intimation that he was carrying on the practice of dentistry. It was provided in the act that no person could practice dentistry except in his own name, and it did not seem possible for him to carry on the practice of dentistry in his own name without using words to indicate that he was carrying on that business. The last clause of the section did not consequently apply to a person "recorded" under the act passed in 1910. It was clear that under section 13 of that act defendant was entitled to exhibit at his place of business his name, and the words "recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria," and those words would "tend to the belief" that he was carrying on the practice of dentistry. Mr. Justice Cussen, who dissented from the other members of the court, in the course of his judgment said that as far as the questions turned on matters of fact the magistrates must be taken to have found that defendant had used the words complained of, and there was ample evidence to support such a finding. Defendant should be taken to have used the words "Dentistry," "Painless Dentistry," "Moreland Dentistry," unconnected with any statement as to his having been recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria, and therefore the question was whether defendant, being a person in fact recorded, was entitled to use words implying or tending to the belief that he was carrying on the practice of dentistry, such words being disconnected from words indicating that he was so recorded? His reading of the section brought him to the following conclusions:—No unregistered person shall use any words implying or tending to the belief that he is carrying on the practice of dentistry; no person who is not either registered or recorded shall practice dentistry; a recorded person may use the words "Recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria," but shall not use any other words, implying or tending to the belief that he is registered, and no person shall practise dentistry except in his own name. There was in this case sufficient to sustain the conviction. It was not necessary in the circumstances for him to decide that a recorded person was not entitled to go so far as indicated, nor was it necessary for him to determine whether the use of words such as those mentioned at the beginning of his judgment disconnected with anything else did imply or tend to the belief that the person using them was registered or specially qualified. He thought the conviction should be sustained.

By a majority the conviction was set aside with costs.

Application for special leave to appeal against the above decision was made to the High Court of Australia on March 14. Mr. Duffy, for the Dental Board, argued that the Board had two discordant sets of persons to regulate. If "recorded" persons were allowed to advertise in this way, then registered persons must be released from undertakings they had made not to do so. The matter was important, and the Board was willing to pay all the costs if leave to appeal was granted. The Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Griffith) said the appeal was important, but the question had not been raised in a way that could be discussed. The application must, therefore, be refused.

The First Educational Congress held in Victoria was opened on Monday, 11th inst., by Sir John Madden. The subjects discussed at the various meetings were primary education, secondary education, technical

education, the education of women, university education, and the co-ordination of educational activities. It was decided to form an educational progress association. The meetings were well attended by delegates from all over the State. The College of Pharmacy was represented by Mr. A. W. Craig.

South Suburban Chemists' Association.—Meeting held at Star Hotel, Windsor, on 12th March, 1912. Mr. Bailey, President, in the chair. The first matter dealt with was the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to go into details and report to the General Meeting of the cutting of Patent and Proprietary Medicines by other traders. The report was received and after being discussed it was decided to appoint Messrs. Church and Pickford as a delegation to interview the Grocers' Association, to see if an amicable arrangement could be made to have a uniform price for Patents and Proprietaries. It was pointed out that it would be better to have a friendly talk and arrive at an arrangement in this way, as wages and other things were going gradually up it would be better to have uniformity. Should a favorable reply be received it was decided, to bring the last price list up to date and adopt that as a standard. Mr. Leete moved for the formation of a Chemists' Company for manufacturing Proprietary medicines. He pointed out that should the Company be formed there was nothing to stand in the way of success if all Chemists as a body pulled together. Some friendly criticism took place, not in opposition to the movement but pointing out one or two legal difficulties which would have to be overcome. Eventually, the motion was postponed till the next meeting, to be held in April, so that Mr. Leete could seek legal advice, as to the constituting of the Company on a legal basis. Circulars are to be issued to the trade inviting the co-operation to this scheme. It was resolved to write to several firms, pointing out that the lines placed on the market were being cut to a price less than the minimum fixed by the firms. A vote of thanks to the chair closed the meeting.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on February 22, under the presidency of Mr. C. J. Carroll, and there were present: Messrs. T. S. Loney, A. Wadsworth, T. M. Snelson, A. E. Sharpe, and W. Short. Apologies were received from Messrs. W. Blackall and H. S. Brothwood.

Preliminary Examination.—The last examination under the old basis was fixed for June next.

Pharmacists Registered.—John Edward Baker, Mullumbimby (Pharmaceutical Chemists of Victoria); James Edward Robinson, Sydney (Chemist and Druggist of Great Britain); Stephen Chas. Ottoway, Sydney (Pharmaceutical Chemist of Victoria); William Morse Edwards, Sydney (Chemist and Druggist of Great Britain). They were each granted a pharmacist's poisons licence.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons Licences Granted.—J. J. Nicholls, Illahoe; A. Pyrmont, Hill End; F. Hearne, Bigga; R. J. P. Long, Wentworth; T. Cross, Quambone; J. Walker, Gerringong; S. S. Dunstan, Bethungra; A. A. Pittendrigh, Coolah; C. W. Southall, Hall; E. Brown, Hall; Hesien J. Shipway, Burragate; T. C. Frith, Boolaroo.

The Board accepted the University Matriculation passes of the following persons, in lieu of the preliminary examination:—Annie M. B. Orr, Hubert J. Orr, J. W. O'Halloran.

Indentures Transferred.—Stanley Baker, from S. Mears to A. Rogers, of Leichhardt.

Indentures Registered.—A. M. B. Orr and H. J. Orr to J. B. Orr, Strathfield.

The Board met on March 12. Present: Mr. H. S. Brothwood (chairman), W. Blackall, T. M. Snelson, W. Short, T. S. Loney, A. Wadsworth, C. J. Carroll, and Ll. P. Williams.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £234 17s. 1d.

Pharmacists Registered.—Wm. Joseph Gillespie, Sydney; Edward Harold Bradford, Yass; Wm. Fraser Donald, Sydney; John H. Harris, Randwick (all passed final examination).

Indentures Registered.—Walter Reginald Pick to Mr. H. S. Brothwood, of Manly; Robert Henry Stinson to J. P. McPhee, Cowra.

Final Examination Passes.—E. H. Bradford, Yass; P. Cambourne, Parramatta; W. F. Donald, Sydney; J. F. Harris, Randwick.

Lysol Poisoning.—A letter was read from the Treasury, directing attention to the fact that Elsie Minne Dan died from acute syncope due to lysol poisoning, and suggesting that the sale of lysol should be restricted, and only be allowed to be sold in the same way as other poisons. The chairman said that that was the case now, and the Treasury would be informed accordingly.

Harry B. Beard, manager of the Pharmaceutical Department of the Civil Service

Store, wrote asking if he could legally take an apprentice. It was pointed out, in discussion, that if the master was not keeping an open shop he could not take an apprentice. The question was whether a department was an open shop. It was decided to refer the matter to the Crown Law Office.

The Pharmacy Board of Queensland wrote, protesting against the fee of £12 12s. for the admission of Australian pharmacists to home practice. On the motion of Mr. Wadsworth, it was resolved that a reply be sent that the Board did not see its way clear to either protest or advise the home society in the matter.

A Protest.—A letter was received from the secretary of the Hospital and Asylum Employees' Union, complaining about the employment of unregistered nurses as dispensers. A reply is to be sent that the practice was illegal, and that the opinion of the Crown Law Office on the subject should accompany the reply.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on February 22, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth. Also present: Messrs. C. J. Carroll, T. M. Snelson, W. Short, T. S. Loney, A. E. Sharpe.

New Members Elected.—G. L. Urquhart, Grafton; S. C. Cunninghame, Sydney.

Members Re-elected.—A. H. Reuss, Mosman; C. C. S. Grossman, Parramatta.

Diplomas Granted.—Archibald McLeod, Inverell; Geo. Mallaby, Tamworth; G. L. Urquhart, Grafton.

Annual Meeting.—It was decided to hold the annual general meeting on March 27. A sub-committee, consisting of the president, vice-president, and treasurer, was appointed to draft the report and balance-sheet.

Vacancies on the Council.—Four nominations have been received for the three vacancies on the Council:—R. G. Brereton, W. Short, T. M. Snelson, and S. Mears.

Donation.—Mr. R. G. Brereton presented the Council with a copy of the fourth edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, which was published in 1788. A special vote of thanks was passed.

President's Medal.—A letter was submitted by the Secretary from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, intimating that Norman Edwards, formerly of Newtown, but now of Grenfell, had secured the best pass at the final examinations, he having obtained 453 marks, equivalent to 75½ per cent. On the motion of the president, seconded by Mr. Short, it was decided to present Mr. Edwards with the president's gold medal.

The Council met on March 12, under the presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth, and there were present: Messrs. C. J. Carroll, T. S. Loney, T. M. Snelson, H. S. Brothwood, and W. Blackall.

New Members Elected.—Dr. T. W. Mason, Mosman; Mr. J. H. Harris, Randwick; C. V. Newton, Enmore; E. C. Webb, Hornsby; H. W. Hoad, Quirindi.

Diplomas Granted.—Mr. F. Spooner, Paddington.

Early Closing Movement. The master pharmacists of Sydney and suburbs held a meeting on March 12, to protest against the proposal to close chemists' shops at 6 p.m. Mr. A. Wadsworth (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales) presided over a large attendance, the meeting being in every way representative.

The chairman said that the Minister for Labour some time ago received a deputation representing the Pharmacists' Early Closing League, who were supported by representatives of the Political Labour League, draymen, carters, and various other unions. It was stated to the Minister that the majority of master pharmacists were in favour of a change, so that shops might close at 6 p.m. (No.) The Minister promised to give favourable consideration to the suggestion, as he was convinced there was no valid reason why chemists should not close at 6 p.m. on week days and 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Pharmacists, the chairman said, were certainly in favour of early closing, but the trouble was that the deputation that had met the Minister was not representative. For instance, what did carters know about the sick needs of the public after 6 p.m.? (Laughter.) Chemists' shops closing at the suggested hours would not only impose a great hardship on the public generally, but it would operate with special hardship on the working man. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brereton (Marrickville) said that the proposal of the Minister was iniquitous. The Government set itself up as the cham-

pion of the poor, yet the early closing of chemists' shops would not fail to operate harshly on the working man. He suggested that if the Minister did not accede to the wishes of the conference, it should go higher, and approach the Legislative Council, with a petition from the people. If chemists permitted themselves to be dominated by the Trades Hall, then they were foolish indeed.

Other speeches referred to the fact that the proposal of the Minister would be beneficial only to the doctors, to whom the people would have to go to have their prescriptions marked urgent and probably have to pay 7/6 for, say, croup mixture, which could be easily and cheaply dispensed over the chemist's counter.

That the suggested early closing was not suitable received further confirmation at the recent Foresters' Conference, when it was decided that closing before 8 p.m. would be inconvenient to the members.

A motion setting forth the hours at which the chemists desired to close, and which it was proposed to submit to the Minister as applying to chemists and public dispensaries, was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Williams, it was resolved that a deputation wait upon the Minister for Labour for the purpose of placing before him the view of master pharmacists of Sydney and suburbs in regard to the early closing of chemists' shops against the views placed before him by the recent deputation.

Mr. C. J. Carroll, in supporting it, said it would be a diabolical thing to prevent the public from obtaining necessary and urgent medicine after 6 p.m.

A further motion, the object of which was to form a committee with a view to approaching every member of Parliament, was also carried.

Uniform Food Standards. The president of the Board of Health (Dr. Ashburton Thompson) has received from Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales the commissions under which he will investigate the pure food standards as formulated by the medical officers in conference. It is understood that commissions are issuing in the remainder of the States. Dr. Thompson is not yet able to fix the time when his work will commence. After the inquiries have concluded, the regulations compiled will require to be adopted by the States. If for any unforeseen reason any Government, on reconsideration, should decline to adhere to the resolution passed by the Premiers, then the object of the inquiry will fail.

Pharmacists' Deputation. — The Minister for Labour (Mr. Beeby) received a deputation, representative of the Pharmacists' Early Closing League, on the 4th inst., who urged the closing of pharmacists' shops at 6 p.m. It comprised medical men, certain city and suburban chemists, representatives of the various trades unions interested, as well as a number of the P.L.L. executive, and the Trades and Labour Council.

Dr. Arthur, who introduced the deputation, explained that there was a general movement for shorter hours of labour, in which the pharmacists had not so far shared. He contended that the earlier closing of chemists' shops would not be prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. C. A. Marshall, president of the Pharmacists' Early Closing League, said that for twenty-four years he had been in business on his own account as a pharmacist, and he saw no objection to closing at 6 p.m. In order to deal with urgent cases, they had drawn up a definition of urgent cases, and asked that only such should be dealt with after hours, and on Sunday. Besides the number of pharmacists interested, there were many contingent workers, such as shop assistants, clerks, carters, storemen, and packers. They asked for a heavy penalty for contravention of the regulations should early closing be decided upon, to affect the purchaser as well as the vendor. Closing should mean locked doors and lights out, as an arrangement previously arrived at had been rendered nugatory by some chemists brightly lighting their shops. Hairdressers who sold hair brushes, tooth brushes, brilliantine, and such like, should be brought under the regulation.

Dr. Cassidy, chief medical officer of the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, said that all ordinary cases were better attended by both doctor and pharmacist during the day, for at night the sight and hearing were not so good. Besides that, the intelligence was stunted. The body with which he was connected had a membership of over 20,000, and their rule in all but urgent cases was that patients should be seen by the doctor before noon every day, nor do they dispense drugs more than an hour after 6 p.m. If the

doctor found an urgent case during the night, he could himself relieve it by means of tabloids without a pharmacist being called upon to dispense a prescription.

Mr. W. S. Parke, the proprietor of one of the largest dispensing practices in Sydney, said that under the present arrangement, they worked their assistants 57 hours a week, giving them time off. If they closed at 6 p.m. their assistants would work shorter hours, but be working all the time. As an instance of the unnecessary calls in which chemists were subjected, he stated that on one Saturday night in Melbourne, a man called after he had closed at 11.30. p.m. When he had dispensed the prescription, which was an old one, and could well have waited until Monday, he discovered that the man had left his work at 1 p.m. and had not had the prescription made up earlier because he had been to a cricket match. Urgent cases and urgency prescriptions occurred very seldom, and he instanced a case in which there had been no call for two years. Moreover, chemistry had made such advances that a little tabloid would now settle all the trouble, and doctors carried them about for urgent cases.

Messrs. Hart (Petersham) and Bruce (Mosman) spoke on behalf of the suburban chemists, and said they were rarely disturbed at night by urgency cases.

Mr. F. E. Mitchell (secretary of the Pharmacists' Early Closing League) said that only the conservative chemists to-day opposed the suggested reform. A rival body was asking for 7.30 p.m. as the closing hour, but it was a body who in the past had opposed early closing.

Messrs. Young (Shop Assistants' Union) T. Miller (Storemen and Packers' Council), Mercer (United Clerks' Union), and Connington (Trolly, Draymen and Carters' Union) also spoke.

The Minister, in reply, said that he had received another deputation urging 7.30 p.m. as the closing hour. He saw no reason why chemists should not close their shops at the same time as others—except for urgency cases. The information given that day satisfied him that it was possible to put chemists' shops in the same category as ordinary shops, particularly with the proviso that any prescription marked urgent by the doctor should be the only exception. He was glad that some of those supporting the 7.30 p.m. hour were able to fall in with their views. He hoped to submit the Amending Bill in a very short time—which had been ready some months—and now that Parliament was doing some work, he hoped to proceed with the measure. It was a non-party question, and if time allowed, it would be introduced this session.

North Sydney Chemists Not Satisfied. — An indignation meeting, arranged by the North Sydney Pharmacists' Association, was held a few days later, at which expression was given to the lack of consideration for the public necessity in the proposal. The association, as the result of voluntary effort, enjoyed shorter hours than any other group of pharmacists in the metropolitan area, and consequently upon their experience of early closing, they believed that while 7.30 p.m. closing was practicable, the earlier hour was not feasible. Mr. A. Wadsworth (president) expressed his indignation that the deputation should have been received by the Minister at all, seeing that, apart from the unrepresentative character of the pharmacists present, it included members of various labour bodies who had no pretence to a knowledge of or sympathy with the needs and obligations of the chemists' business. It appeared to him, from the reception given to the deputation, as contrasted with that given to a prior representative deputation appointed by a public meeting of pharmacists, that the Minister was only prepared to hear those representations sanctioned by the Trades Hall. Reference was made by several members to the announced proposal of the Minister to recognise the "urgent needs" of the public supplied by the tobacconist, by allowing the latter to remain open until 8 p.m., while the presumably less important requirements of the sick public are so seriously curtailed. Opinion was general and emphatic that while a reasonable diminution of present business hours was both desirable and workable, the change proposed would prove intolerable to the public and irksome to the chemist. A compromise between masters and assistants for 7.30 p.m. closing was arrived at a few months ago, and represented to the Minister, and it was regarded as the limit obtainable.

Pharmacy Board Report. — The report of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales for 1911 has been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. It stated that the number of names on the register at

the end of the year was 1049. Reference was made to the negotiations with New Zealand for a reciprocal agreement, and it was understood that a referendum had been taken in the Dominion by registered pharmacists, who had decided to come to terms with New South Wales. Objection was taken to the addition to the poisons schedule, declaring 3 per cent. fluid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues as poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act of 1902, were more strenuous than necessary. It was pointed out that these preparations at present unfortunately were the cause of a great many deaths by poisoning, and that the Board believed, in the interests of public welfare, that these preparations should remain subject to the conditions of the Poisons Act. The Board further suggested that the proposed Poisons Bill should be accepted, giving the Board further control of the dealing in these dangerous drugs.

Uniform Food Standards.—The President of the Board of Health (Dr. Ashburton Thompson) will commence at the end of this month his work as a Royal Commissioner in regard to making uniform the pure foods and drugs standards. The precise date has not, however, yet been fixed. The first inquiries will take place in Sydney, after which the Commissioner will visit the other States. The associated Chambers of Commerce, Chambers of Manufactures, Employers' Federation, and other bodies interested, will be asked to tender evidence through representatives in respect to the proposals of the conference of June, 1910, as to what alterations are considered necessary. Following the inquiries, another conference will probably be called to put the proposals in order for adoption by the States.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—The Government Gazette of New South Wales, of February 28 last, contains the notification that after March 26 next the sale and advertising of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" is prohibited in New South Wales.

Alleged Professional Misconduct. — On February 29, the Dental Board of New South Wales sat as an open court to investigate charges against two registered dentists of Sydney, of professional misconduct. The Board consisted of Mr. Donald Smith (president), Dr. E. R. Magnus, Dr. Percy Ash, Mr. A. W. Cleary, Dr. J. J. Kelly, and Dr. Maitland Gledden. The first charge was laid by Detective Jordan, who, acting under instructions from the Crown Law Office, complained to the Board that under the Dentists' Act, William Kennely was guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, in that Oswald Henry Hardwick, not being a dentist registered by the Dental Board of N.S.W., carried on business and profession of a dentist at 347 and 349 Crown-street, and that William Kennely, being a dentist duly registered, did at various periods in 1911 practice dentistry under the employment of and in the name and establishment of Oswald Henry Hardwick, he well knowing that Hardwick was not registered.

Detective Jordan asked that Kennely's name be removed from the register of dentists of New South Wales. Defendant stated that he was a registered dentist, and had been working for Hardwick for two years, and was not aware that he was doing any wrong. He had been practising dentistry for 23 years in the different Australian States, and had a wide experience. So long as he did not commit any breach of the Act or regulations, he thought he could work for any person he liked, and no one informed him to the contrary. The chairman said the board regarded the case as one of a serious natutre, and considered that defendant's conduct amounted to infamous conduct professionally, therefore his name would be removed from the register.

The Board then dealt with the case of Otto Koesters, who was charged with being employed at Hardwick's Dental Institute. Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated he had been employed as a registered dentist since 1905, and that being out of work, he answered an advertisement for employment at the Institute, and was engaged by Mr. Kennely, the manager. As soon as he discovered that he was acting unwisely, he left the place. The Board, admitting certain mitigating circumstances, decided to take no further action in the matter.

Death from Iodoform. — On Feb. 15, James Craig, 51, died at his home at Mortdale. At the Coroner's inquest, evidence was given that deceased resided in a tent, and was heard by the neighbours moaning on the evening of February 13. He was found to be suffering from wounds, and he

was given iodoform to put on the cuts, which he said he preferred to boracic acid. The next morning, he was found dead in his tent. The Coroner found that death was due to iodoform poisoning self-administered, but stated that the evidence did not enable him to decide whether the poison was taken intentionally or accidentally.

Death from Morphine. — The City Coroner held an inquest in Sydney, touching the death of Violet May Edith Bruce, 29, who died at her residence, on February 19, as the result of taking morphine. Deceased suffered from insomnia, and asked her husband to get her a hypodermic syringe and some morphia which he did, without having to answer any questions, or sign the book. Deceased later injected the morphia three times in her arm, and became very ill. Medical assistance was procured, but the woman died 2½ hours later. A verdict was returned that death was due to morphia self-administered.

Peculiar Accident. — A young man, named Wendall Cook, journeyed to Bathurst from George's Plains on February 17, for the purpose of taking part in a cricket match. While in town, he purchased an acidiferous chemical mixture, and put it in his pocket. As he played, a gas was created, and the acid exploded, with the result that Cook was severely burned about the lower part of the body, and his removal to the hospital was rendered necessary.

Personal Notes and Trade Items.—

Mr. John Duncan, managing director of Durno's Pharmacy Ltd., was in January last married to Miss J. L. Spence, B.A., only daughter to Mr. John Spence, of Redfern.

Mr. H. W. Watt has opened a pharmacy at Bankstown. He formerly carried on business at Coraki.

Mr. Geo. Dinsmore has purchased the business hitherto carried on at Temora by Mr. W. J. Woods.

Mr. F. A. Benson has purchased the pharmacy which for many years has been carried on by Mr. F. G. Esler, at George-street, Circular Quay, Sydney.

Horlick's Malted Milk. — The Australasian agents for this well-known food are Hutchinson and Co., Limited, Jamieson-street, Sydney. Formerly the address was 82 Pitt-street, Sydney.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray, secretary of the N.S.W. Chemists Cricket Club, hardly got all the credit which he deserved in the visit of the team to Melbourne in January last. In the game against the M.C.C. Mr. Gray displayed some excellent fielding, bringing off two magnificent catches.

QUEENSLAND.

Notes on the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.— The following leaflet has been issued under the direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and sent to every medical practitioner throughout the State:—

MISTURA PEPSINI COMPOSITA C BISMUTHO.
(*Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, page 26.*)

Mixtures containing Pepsin and Bismuth have been on the market for several years, and have been prescribed freely by medical men in cases of chronic gastric trouble.

Merits have been claimed by manufacturers for the digestive action of mixtures containing these articles which have never been substantiated by experiments *in vitro* owing to the destructive action of free alkalis on Pepsin.

Many proprietary mixtures of this kind are highly loaded with free ammonia for the purpose of dissolving the Bismuth Citrate. Experiments conducted by the chemist, who was responsible to the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference for the investigation of Bismuth Ammonium Compounds, have proved that the presence of free ammonia is entirely unnecessary to retain the Bismuth compound in solution. (*See Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science Papers—Pharmacy Section—Sydney, January*, 1911.)

Starting with this information, the Editorial Committee was able to prepare a neutral and stable solution of Pepsin and Bismuth in which the proteolytic action of the Pepsin remains unimpaired for a very long period of time.

The following formula embodying the above-mentioned principles is included in the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, a copy of which has been sent to you.

Pepsin, 2 grains.

Tincture of Nux Vomica, 5 minims.

Diluted Hydrocyanic acid, 2 minims, with Spirit of Chloroform, made up to 1 fluid drachm with neutral solution of Bismuth Citrate.

When prescribing Pepsin and Bismuth together in a mixture, we ask you to specify

Mistura Pepsini c Bismutho A.P.F.

for the following reasons:—

1. There is no secrecy about the formula.
2. The Pepsin is not destroyed by contact with free alkali. It is exhibited in an active form even if the preparation has been stored for some time.
3. The Bismuth Ammonium Compound has for the first time been exhaustively investigated by one of the Editorial Committee, and the mixture contains a definite and neutral Bismuth solution.
4. Your patient is not paying an exorbitant price for proprietary rights.
5. Mistura Pepsini Composita cum Bismutho A.P.F. is without question the best mixture of its class obtainable on the market.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on the 15th February, 1912. Present, Messrs. H. T. Gould, W. B. Drake, T. James, and J. T. Weaver and the Registrar.

Mr. Weaver moved and Mr. Rushton seconded, that Mr. Gould be re-elected President for the ensuing twelve months. Mr. Gould then took the chair and thanked the members for their renewed confidence.

Correspondence.—The Registrar of the N.Z. Board wrote giving particulars asked for in respect of Mr. R. Burrows.

The Commissioner of Police wrote stating that Dr. von See at Derby had been proceeded against for allowing an unqualified assistant to have charge of his dispensary, and that he had been convicted and ordered to pay costs of the prosecution. In regard to the St. Mary's case, the dispensary had been closed and it was not thought advisable to do anything further in the matter.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—The proposals tabled at last meeting were then taken seriatim, and generally approved, with the addition of a clause requiring domicile before applying for registration, and an understanding that no men of known bad character should be recommended for registration.

Indentures.—F. R. H. Dando to Fred Dando of Oatlands were registered.

Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.

The annual meeting of members was held at Hobart on the 31st January, at 8 p.m. Present, Messrs M. Rushton, President; H. T. Gould, S. B. Brownall, T. T. P. Davern, S. G. Loone, W. B. Drake, W. J. Clewer, W. G. Burton, and the Secretary, Mr. James Reid.

The report of the Council referred to the work done during the past year, particularly the foundation of a defence fund for the protection of chemists in connection with the working of the new Pure Foods Act. The statement of accounts submitted showed a very satisfactory position, and that the Society was more than holding its own in regard to finance and membership.

Both the report and the statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Gould.

Election.—The Secretary reported that the only nominations to hand were those of Messrs. F. Holmes, F. K. Fairthorne, and W. G. Burton, and as there were three vacancies, the President declared those gentlemen duly elected. Mr. M. Mason was re-elected as Auditor.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the President, Auditor, and Secretary, and the Editors of the Pharmaceutical Press, and the meeting closed.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Stolen Dental Plates.—At the Fitzroy police court on February 27, Henry Griffiths, age 29 years, a dealer, was charged with having stolen a number of dental plates valued at £3. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Henry Higgott, assistant, employed by Mr. S. Pincus, chemist and dentist, 3 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, stated that he carefully locked up the shop on the night of January 14. Next morning he found the front window smashed, a large stone on the ledge, and a number of dental plates missing, including the gold and brass one produced in court. After further evidence had been given, Griffiths, who admitted a prior conviction, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Divorce Case.—In the Banco Court on 14th March, application was made to Mr. Justice Cussen for an order for permanent alimony in the divorce suit of Cowper v. Cowper. The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Cussen in November last. The petitioner was William John Stewart Cowper, chemist, of Nicholson-street, Fitzroy, and he petitioned for a dissolution of his marriage with May Theresa Cowper on the ground of misconduct. An order nisi was granted, and the petitioner has been paying the respondent £2 a week as alimony pendente lite. The respondent now asked for an order for permanent alimony. Mr. Justice Cussen said that, so far as the decree for divorce was concerned, the wife was entirely to blame. He was most impressed, however, by certain medical evidence, which was that she would not be able to maintain herself decently without assistance. He would make an order for the payment of 15s. a week permanent alimony. If it were discovered that she was doing anything that would disentitle her to the alimony, then application could be made by the husband to have the order set aside; or if the husband's means were in the future affected by adverse circumstances, he could make application to have it varied. Mr. Hotchin asked that a time-limit be placed in the order. Mr. Justice Cussen declined to take this course, but said that if the parties could agree to the payment of some lump sum by the respondent, he would have no objection. No order was made as to costs.

Traveller's Samples Stolen. Mr. P. Wesley traveller for Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., drove in a buggy to Clifton Hill on 13th March with samples of teeth, gold, rubber and wax valued at £50. Mr Wesley, having secured his

buggy at the corner of Nicholson-street and Queen's Parade, went into a place to transact some business. On his return the turnout was missing. The horse and buggy are valued at £100.

Noxious Drug Case.—Frederick Edward Gordon English and Charles Edward James were placed on trial, before Judge Johnstone, in the Court of General Sessions on 13th March, on a charge of having, at Footscray, in October last, attempted to supply Nellie M'Grath with drugs with the intention to bring about a certain event. There was a second charge of having incited Nellie M'Grath to take drugs for the same purpose. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Nellie M'Grath stated that she had kept company with the accused James, and finding herself in a certain condition, she told him of the fact, and he then said he would get something that would "fix her up." Subsequently James gave her some drugs, which she took according to the directions, but they had no effect beyond making her very sick. Senior Constable Meagher produced statements in writing signed by the accused. They both stated that English obtained the drugs from a chemist in Melbourne for the purpose stated by the girl M'Grath. Mr. A. E. Price, Acting Government Analyst, stated what the drugs were which were contained in the bottles given to Nellie M'Grath. At the conclusion of the Crown case Mr. Bryant asked Judge Johnston to withdraw the case from the jury on the ground that there was no evidence whatever that the drugs supplied were noxious. Judge Johnston said that he would withdraw the second count from the jury, and let the case go to them on the first count. In the event of a conviction, he would state a case for the opinion of the Full Court if asked to do so. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of each of the accused, and they were discharged.

POISONING CASES.

Aloin.—Alice Mary M'Lean, aged eight months, daughter of Mrs. M'Lean, of Hawthorn, was, on March 11, given by her mother a bottle of tabloids of aloin to play with, believing that the rattle of the contents would amuse and quieten the child. Shortly afterwards the father went into the room, and was surprised to find tabloids in the infant's mouth, and several scattered over the bed. A doctor was called in, but death occurred at noon. The bottle had a screw stopper, and it is remarkable that the child managed to get it off.

Lysol.—Lavinia Coburn, 22 years of age, living at Saunders-street, Coburg, committed suicide on March 5 by swallowing lysol. She had been in ill-health recently, and it is supposed she obtained the lysol and drank it almost immediately, as she was found lying in the street writhing in agony. Dr. Dyring was summoned, but when he arrived, the woman was unconscious, and she died shortly afterwards.

Liniment.— Mr. P. Cohen held an enquiry at the Morgue on March 12 concerning the death of Carl Seggell, which occurred at Williamstown on Feb. 11. Evidence was given that deceased had stated before he died that he had taken belladonna liniment. C. A. Price, Government analyst, deposed that he had been unable to detect any belladonna in the remainder of the liniment. He had found traces of oil of wintergreen. Dr. Mollison said that the circumstances were consistent with narcotic poisoning. Oil of wintergreen was not a recognised poison. The coroner returned a verdict of death from the effects of some alkaloid poison contained in a liniment that was self administered during an attack of melancholia, induced by sunstroke and insomnia.

Lysol.— At the Morgue, on March 12, Dr. R. H. Cole held an inquiry concerning the death of Lavinia Mary Coburn, single (22), which occurred on March 5 from lysol poisoning. Dr. J. Brett deposed that lysol taken internally was the cause of death. In his opinion, if lysol were sold in a diluted form it would render it safer. A one per cent. solution was sufficient for disinfecting purposes. If it were diluted before being allowed to be sold, a much greater quantity would require to be taken, and this would probably have the effect of making the would-be suicide sick. Dr. Cole said that in that case the suicidal impulse would probably pass. In his opinion, if lysol were required to be diluted, it would be a solution of this method of self-poisoning, which was becoming altogether too frequent. Lysol was now so largely used by persons taking their lives that it had received a wide advertisement as a means of self-destruction. If it were sold in a diluted form, it would not be robbed of its medical value, and at the same time it would not be liable to abuse by suicides. He recorded a verdict of poisoning by lysol wilfully self administered, and added a rider: "That lysol should not be sold unless diluted to such an extent as to rob it of its rapid effect as a poison."

Constable T. Rice, of South Richmond, attended Messrs. Bryant and May, Bell and Co.'s annual picnic at Mordialloc on 11th March, as police representative, and some time after his arrival he drank some soda water. He noticed something unusual in the taste of the fluid, but attributed it to a palate that had to some extent been affected by smoking. Shortly afterwards, however, he complained of feeling faint, and was next seized with violent illness. He suffered considerable pain, and for some time lay writhing on the ground. On his return he was attended to by Dr. O'Sullivan, who, after a careful diagnosis, expressed the opinion that the soda water had contained some powerful irritant poison. It was concluded that the bottle from which the soda water had been taken had at one time contained lysol, but that it had not been properly cleansed.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

List of Applications.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Automatic flush cistern disinfector." No. 3803. Phillip Flower Abbott.

"Face and hair spray." No. 3812. Sydney Alexander Graham.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Rinso.—Distinctive label. Perfumed soap and toilet articles. Lever Bros., Ltd., Balmain, N.S.W.

Jelloids.—Distinctive label and the words "Facilis Descensus" (of easy descent). Chemical substance prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Frederick W. Warrick, 6 Nile-street, City Road, London.

Zervon.—The word "Zervon." A medicinal preparation for human use (Pain Powders). Oscar H. Lofberg, chemist and druggist, Rockdale, Sydney.

Pinkettes.—The word "Pinkettes." Medicinal preparation for human use. The Dr. Williams Medicine Company of Australasia, Ltd., Canada Buildings, Dalley-street, Sydney.

Pinklets.—The word "Pinklets." Medicinal preparation for human use. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Ltd.

Murphy's.—Distinctive label. Pills for human use (Pile Pills). Andrew Murphy Ltd., 109 Regent-street, Sydney, N.S.W., manufacturers.

Corvusine.—Device and the word "Corvusine" (Drives away all birds). A chemical substance for preserving seeds (not being of the nature of soap of any kind). Arthur E. Hawker, 50 Mark-lane, London, E.C.

Big Bat.—The words "Big Bat." Stickey flycatchers and flypapers. Kay Bros. Ltd., Stockport, England.

Xyal.—The word "Xyal." Chemical substance prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. New York and London Drug Company (Incorporated), 108 John-street, New York.

Albulactin.—Combination of devices and the word "Albulactin." A chemical preparation for human use. V. Wulfing & Co., 231 Friedrichstr. Berlin, Germany; and 12 Chimes-street, London, W.C.

Pummel.—The word "Pummel." Toilet soap. G. H. Goodwin & Son, Ivy Soap Works, Ordsall-lane, Manchester, England.

MARKET REPORT.

All bulk chemicals are dearer owing to the demands in anticipation of the English coal strike causing a shortage in supplies shortly.

Menthol is very scarce and dear, with dealers holding off until the market subsides.

Glycerine is likely to be much cheaper. From present appearances a marked reduction in price is likely to take place almost immediately.

Santonine and other preparations of worm seed continue to advance

Benzine advanced 1d a gallon during the month.

Opium and preparations show a continued advance on recent rates.

Ol Santal Flav. has again advanced.

Boran and Boracic Acid.—Further increase in price reported.

Turpentine is quoted at lower rates.

Ergotine and Ext. Ipecac have both substantially risen during the month.

Fol Buchu is dearer with a good demand, and a likelihood of further advances.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. N. Corson has sold his Warrnambool business to Mr. F. W. Bloore, late of Maldon.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. are placing on the market Eudenta Tooth Powder in conjunction with their tooth paste of the same name.

Messrs. Gollin & Company Pty. Ltd., 561-563 Bourke-street, Melbourne, advise that Mr. Leslie H. Biddle, who has for many years acted as Secretary for the Company, has been appointed a Managing Director, and will sign on behalf of the Company.

New Company Registered.—Peters and Co. Prop. Ltd. has been registered with a capital of £2000 in shares of £1 each. The first directors are Allbrecht L. J. Peters, chemist, Pall Mall, Bendigo, Thorold W. Gunnersen and Albert J. Coates.

Mr. E. Merck, Darmstadt, has had published a second edition of "E. Merck, Prufung der Chemischen Reagenzien auf Reinheit." It contains under the heading of each chemical the tests by which the purity of reagents can be ascertained. The book is printed in German, but in Roman characters and not difficult to understand, even by those whose knowledge of German is limited.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have opened a new shipment of Cosmydor soaps in several different varieties. They are also showing some handsome silver-mounted smelling-salt bottles, mirrors and crystal cut-glass toilet bottles. Amongst the new goods is a large assortment of hot water bottles for the coming winter season.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury are putting up a new line of Eau de Quinine. They have received supplies of Senior's Beauty tablets (toilet powder in compressed form made in three colours); Trypsogen tablets for diabetics; Compactum shaving strops, folding into neat case; smelling salt bottles, glass stopper and metal screw tops, filled with lavender salts; and Hygienic comforters, each comforter packed in separate air-tight envelope.

Messrs. H. Francis & Co., 208 Bourke-street, Melbourne, have taken temporary premises at 161 Swanston-street, pending the building of a new pharmacy in Bourke-street, a few doors east of the premises which are about to be demolished to make room for Messrs. Buckley and Nunn's new drapery warehouse. The firm has acquired a portion of the premises now occupied by Wassiamull Assomull & Co. and Stewart & Co., and other tenants. The frontage of the property is 60 ft. 4½ in. by a depth of 63 ft. 8¼ in. on the west, and 62 ft. 8¼ in. on the east. The price paid for the land works out at £817 per foot.

Messrs. Cuming, Smith and Co., Pty. Ltd., draw attention in this issue to their "Sickle" Brand Formalin for pickling wheat, barley and oats. Practical farmers all over Australia now pickle regularly with Formalin, and testify to its reliability. Agricultural experts have conclusively proved Formalin to be superior to Bluestone in every respect. In a new leaflet issued by Messrs. Cuming, Smith and Co. (which may be had on application by letter to their Head Office, 65 William-street, Melbourne), a number of extracts from Government Agricultural Journals of the different Australian States, is quoted to show the favour in which Formalin now stands as a recognised pickle for wheat and other cereals. It is considered that the time is not far distant when Formalin will be regarded as the leading wheat pickle here, as in America.

Photographs of the King's Visit to India.—Never was a royal progress better illustrated than that of the King and Queen to the Delhi Durbar in December. Newspapers and magazines have vied with one another in the excellence of the pictures presented. There have been gorgeous pageants, splendid processions, and remarkably vivid glimpses of hunting scenes with that bizarre, romantic and fascinating background of Indian scenery to give them appropriate setting and atmosphere. The artistic views of the Royal party from the camera of Mr. Ernest Brooks have been specially admired. Mr. Brooks occupies the distinguished position of private photographer to the King-Emperor. He uses "Tabloid Rytol" in developing his negatives.

Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co. draw attention to their *Resorco Ointment*, which has now been on the market for several years as Ointment Resorcin Compound. The preparation, which consists of resorcin, bismuth, tannic acid, Boric acid, with a suitable base, makes a valuable astringent and antiseptic ointment, which is often more efficacious than lotions, dusting powders or other dry dressings. *Anesthone Inhalant* is a bland oily solution intended for use in the treatment of Hay Fever and diseases of the nose and throat. It is applied with a nebuliser in the form of a fine vapour. When applied to the mucous membrane of the nares, Anesthone Inhalant produces an immediate astringent effect and a tardier but persistent anesthetic effect, thus affording marked relief. Inasmuch as para-amido-ethylbenzoate is only slightly soluble in aqueous liquids its anesthetic action is prolonged. It does not have the poisonous effect of cocaine upon the protoplasmic element of cells, nor does it depress the heart. Furthermore, there is no tendency to "habit" acquirement. Anesthone Inhalant is supplied in one ounce amber glass bottles.

Allantoin: Considerable interest has been aroused in medical circles by Dr. Charles J. Macalister's recent communication (British Medical Journal, January 6, 1912) on the value of *Allantoin* as a cell proliferant. Symphytum officinale, and common comfrey, has from time immemorial been recommeneded as a dressing for wounds, and Dr. Macalister was able to confirm its properties in this direction in a case of rodent ulcer. An investigation with the constituents of the root, carried out at his suggestion, established the fact that it contained about 0.8 per cent of allantoin, a body also present in the fetal allantoic fluid, and in certain vegetable foods. It is prepared synthetically by the oxydation of uric acid, and occurs as a white crystalline substance, slightly soluble in cold water, but readily soluble in hot water. Dr. Macalister, as well as other investigators, treated a number of cases of ulcers, burns, etc., with a 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. solution of allantoin and obtained highly satisfactory results, the increased growth of epithelium, and the hastened healing process under the influence of the allantoin dressings, being most marked. The chemical works of E. Merck, Darmstadt, which have prepared allantoin since 1879, are in a position to supply a pure preparation, always an important consideration with drugs, but particularly so in the case of a product for which so far no standards of purity have been established. Mr. E. Merck informs us that, judging from the orders already received for this product, it is being extensively used, a proof of the great interest with which Dr. Macalister's communications have been received in Great Britain. Messrs. G. A. Bremer and Co., Adelaide, have been provided by Mr. Merck with a stock of allantoin, and will therefore be in a position to promptly fill orders for this product.

Felton, Grimwade & Co.'s Annual Picnic.—On Saturday, the 9th inst., the staff of Felton, Grimwade and Co., at the firm's invitation, journeyed down to Mornington by the "Edina" to celebrate the annual picnic. A most enjoyable run down the bay in spite of adverse weather conditions was experienced, and on landing, a programme of sports was carried out, when an adjournment was made for dinner, held at the Royal. About 150 sat down. Mr. E. Norton Grimwade occupied the chair, supported by Colonel Grimwade, Messrs. Russell and Risdon Grimwade, R. E. Wood, T. P. Isaac, Howard Dare, and J. D. Parr.

In acknowledging the toast of "The Firm," proposed by Mr. Isaac, the chairman, in happy terms, referred to the satisfactory progress of the business, and the pleasure the annual outings were to him, and concluded by saying the future development of the firm would be his aim and object in life. Colonel and Mr. Russell Grimwade also suitably replied, and in response to calls, Mr. R. E. Wood, the manager, in a few words expressed his appreciation of the assistance he received from all the employees, so that his work was made a pleasure thereby. After dinner the company enjoyed some interesting strolls in the neighbourhood, and tea was partaken of on the return journey. The following is the result of the sports:— Long Jump (Boys).—J. Sullivan, 1; A. McMahon, 2. Long Jump (Open).—W. Hayes, 1; G. M. Fish, 2. 100 Yards Handicap (Boys).—A. McMahon, 1; J. Sullivan, 2. 100 Yards Handicap, Open.—1st Heat: J. Bagley, 1. 2nd Heat: W. Hayes, 1. 3rd Heat: G. M. Fish, 1. Final.—J. Bagley, 1; W. Hayes, 2. G. M. Fish, 3.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Peter McIntyre is at present relieving Mr. A. McC. Hadden, Coburg.

Mr. James Hay, a new arrival from Scotland, has gone to Mr. John Watson, Port Melbourne.

Mr. H. J. Massey is at present with Mr. R. C. Friedlieb, of Albury.

Mr. A. L. M'Neil is relieving Mr. H. Paulden, North Melbourne, for three weeks.

Mr. A. L. Craven is managing Mr. G. Turvey's business at Deniliquin.

Mr. R. H. Rodwell is at present with Mr. J. C. Pickford, Malvern.

Mr. W. Thursfield, Colac, has been spending his annual holiday in Tasmania.

Mr. H. S. Paul, Brighton, has gone to Mr. Jas. Barnes, Horsham.

Mr. D. Evans is relieving Mr. M. F. Nugent, Elmore.

Mr. E. P. Plummer has been relieving Mr. S. H. Henshall, South Melbourne.

Mr. A. T. Palfreyman, of Hobart, was in Melbourne during the month on a visit.

Mr. R. A. Smith, brother of Mr. A. V. Smith, chemist, of Suva, Fiji, has gone to the C.F.S. Dispensary, Geelong.

Miss Gertrude Bignell is relieving her sister as dispenser at the Alfred Hospital during rhe latter's absence on holidays.

Mr. Arthur Ward, late of the Homœpathic Hospital, is relieving at the Children's Hospital for three weeks.

Mr. F. Newman, after completing an engagement with Messrs. J. A. Jones and Co., Caulfield, goes to Mr. W. J. Williams, East Melbourne.

Mr. J. J. M'Inerney, who recently returned from Queensland, has been appointed secretary and dispenser at the Mt. Gambier Hospital.

Mr. James T. Allan, who has just passed his final examination, has accepted an engagement with Mr. James Barnes, Horsham.

Mr. D. Shaw, Collingwood, has returned from a trip to New Zealand, having spent a most enjoyable time in the Dominion.

Mr. S. M. Dalton has resigned the position of head dispenser at the Flemington U.F.S. dispensary and has undertaken the management of Mr. R. H. Cowl's business at Walhalla.

Mr. R. P. Francis, of Messrs. Duerdin and Samsbury, was in Adelaide on business during the month. He returned by the "Moldavia" on March 4.

Mr. S. S. Strutt, J.P., East Melbourne, was at a meeting of the City Council on March 1, re-appointed one of the City auditors for the ensuing twelve months.

Mr. C. L. M. Bourdic, pharmacist, Spencer-street, Melbourne, has been appointed by the French Minister of Commerce, a Councillor of Commerce, Exterior of France. The term of office is for five years.

Mr. J. H. Dixon, St. Peter's, Adelaide, and Mr. E. S. Cooper, a member of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, visited Melbourne on March 18th on their way to Sydney and Hobart, and were shown over the College of Pharmacy by Mr. Shillinglaw.

Mr. D. G. Bell has secured the services of Miss Ethel S. Lord, who recently passed the final examination as assistant in his Collins-street Laboratory and Vaccine Depot.

Mr. R. E. Wood, manager for Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., has been spending his holidays at the "Hermitage," Black Spur. Mr. Wood expressed himself as delighted and surprised at the magnificent bush scenery in the vicinity of the place.

Messrs. Thomas Hurford, Robert E. Summers, and Harold G. Wignall have passed the Final Examination in the public analyst course recently held at the Working Men's College, and have been registered by the Board of Public Health, as qualified to act as analysts for councils under the Health Acts.

Country Chemists in Town during the month included Miss Wheeler (Tallangatta), and Messrs. R. O. Hughes (Rutherglen), M. F. Nugent (Elmore), S. Skevington (Jerilderie), Pierce Butler (Bendigo), F. H. Gough (Echuca), W. F. B. Gough (Daylesford), A. Black (Camperdown), G. P. Philpots (Castlemaine), O. J. Mulhall (Seymour), A. B. Jefferson (Deniliquin), and D. A. Simpson (Loch).

Mr. W. Russell Grimwade is leaving Melbourne by the R.M.S. "Otway" on March 20 for London. He intends spending some time on the Continent, and afterwards will visit Washington to take part in the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, at which he will represent the Melbourne University and the Victorian Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr. William Philpin, of Broad Haven, Pembrokeshire, arrived in Melbourne on March 4, and applied for registration in Victoria as the holder of a certificate from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr Philpin passed the Minor Examination in 1902, and is therefore one of the younger school of British pharmacists. Almost immediately on arrival he obtained an appointment, and on March 5 he went to Wangaratta to fulfil an engagement with Mr. F. Hughes, pharmacist, of that town.

Mr. Harold E. Bailey, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Hislop, Chapel-street, Windsor, and subsequently went to London, after attending the lectures at the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, and passing the Intermediate Examination, was on December 29, 1911, successful in passing the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Bailey was required to pass an examination in French before he was allowed to sit for the Minor Exam. He accomplished this after six weeks' study. He afterwards took a three months' course at the Westminster College of Pharmacy.

Miss Jean L. Freeman has resigned her position as dispenser at the Launceston General Hospital. She obtained the appointment two years ago, in succession to Miss Sandford, another Victorian lady pharmacist, and writes to say that during her term of office she has gained heaps of experience, and a big insight into hospital life and work under the efficient supervision of Dr. Ramsay, the medical superintendent. Miss Freeman intends leaving by the R.M.S. "Moldavia," on March 20, on a trip to England and the Continent. She expects to be away twelve months, the greater portion of which will be spent in travelling and viewing places of interest.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATH.

POWELL.—At Fitzroy, on February 26, George Cornelius Powell, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Daylston, South Gippsland.

COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. F. J. BURNS (late Senior Assistant with Messrs. H. Francis and Co.), Pharmaceutical Chemist, 443 BRUNSWICK STREET, FITZROY, prepares Candidates for the FINAL Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy, Volumetric and Qualitative Analysis. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing. A fully equipped LABORATORY and DISPENSING ROOM has been fitted up for the use of pupils.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND TWO AUDITORS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the Returning Officer appointed under the Articles of Association of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, DO HEREBY DECLARE that the number of nominations not being greater than the number of vacancies for seats on the Council of the above-named Society, the following persons have been DULY ELECTED members of the Council:—

COSSAR, DAVID ALEXANDER FERNIE, 62 BURWOOD-road, Hawthorn.

IMES, CHARLES GIDEON, 223 Clarendon-street, South Melbourne.

OWEN, EDWARD GEORGE, 189 Collins-street, Melbourne.

TAYLOR, HENRY BUDGE, Swan-street, Richmond.

And for the office of AUDITORS:—

STRANGWARD, WEST OUTTRIM, 413 Collins-street, Melbourne.

WOODWARD, THOMAS, 475 Bourke-street, Melbourne.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 16th February, 1912.

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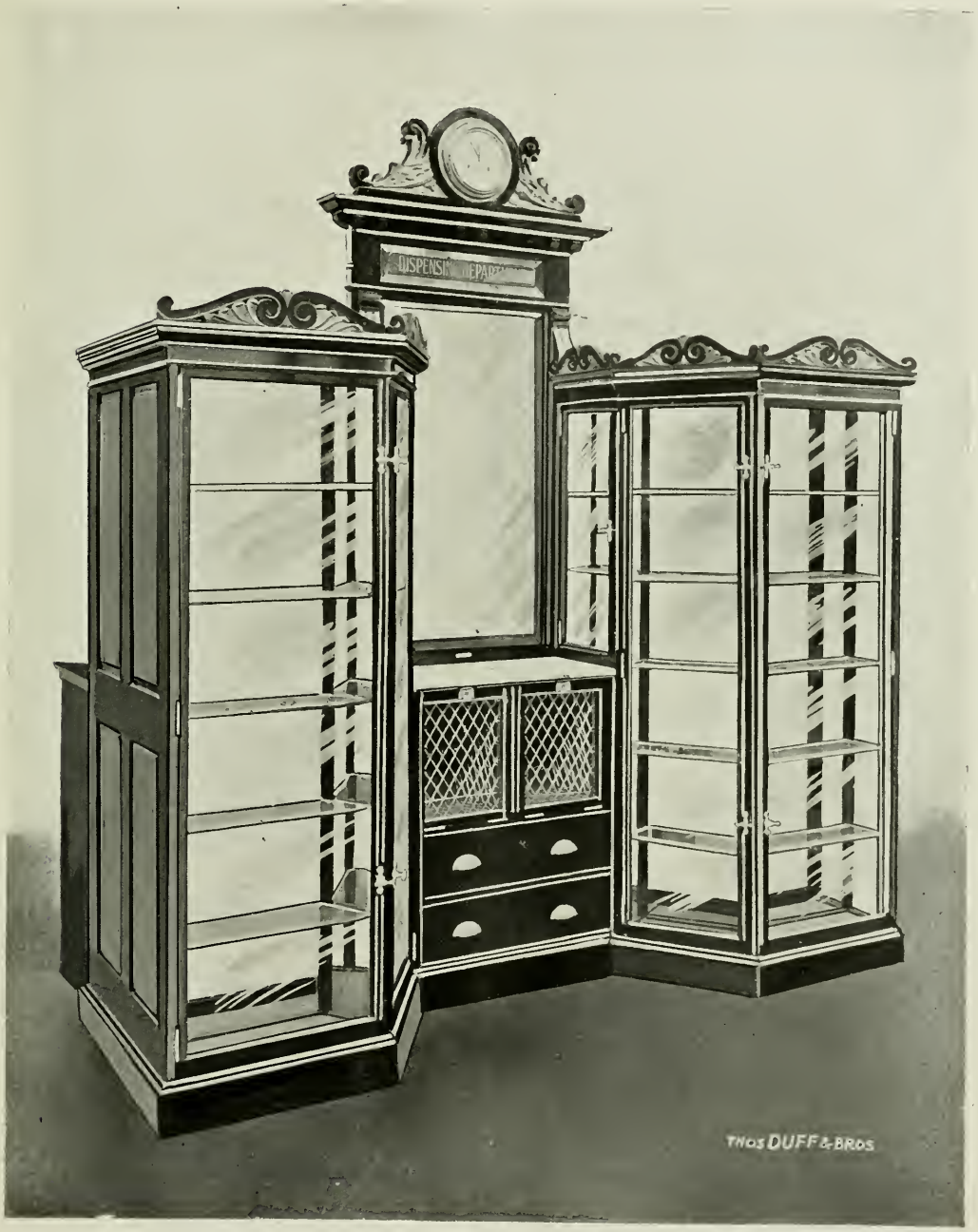

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"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

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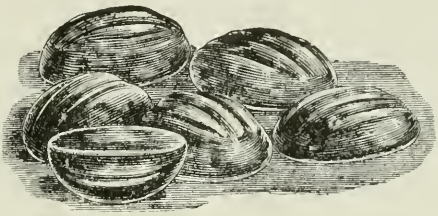

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The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

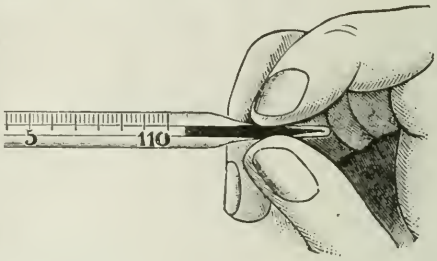
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally—"I PUSH BACK."

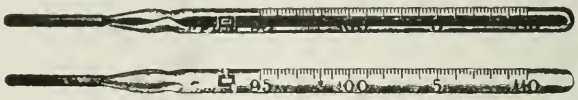
Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.



Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

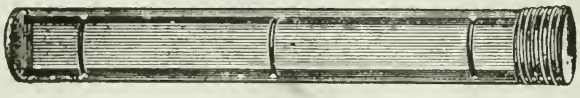
Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

"WELCOMED BY PHYSICIANS."

Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.



Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

Milne's Close Texture Gauzes.

We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

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"I Always Countenance A Good Thing"

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

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THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
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A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

Your Business

does not stand still—it either progresses or goes back as regards profits, seeing that if the takings stand still, the expenses almost invariably increase.

My proposition is that I will

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

I am justified in making this promise, because for over five years I have been increasing English chemists' businesses, and for three years Colonial ones. My fee is **£3 3s.** per annum paid in advance, and if I fail to satisfy you, I return half. 52 different ideas—Illustrated Window Shows, Business Tips, and if you use newspaper (not essential), 52 ads. for it written. No extras. 800 Testimonials. Many clients of five years standing. System costs £10 a year to foster properly.

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THE SCHOLL Foot-eazer PAT'D EASES THE FEET TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Scholl "Foot-eazers" are known the world over as easers for the feet, body and nerves.

Every other customer of yours suffers from weak arches, or tired, aching feet.

SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZERS."

The construction of the **Scholl "Foot-eazer"** enables anyone to fit them, and everyone to wear them, with great satisfaction. The two German Silver supporting springs and the resilient leather cover make it an appliance that can be set inside any regular size shoe.

Each sale nets the retailer a large profit, and even if you are not located in a large town, several sales can be made every week.

One dozen pairs will give you a full line of sizes, Men's and Women's.

Price 54 -, retailing at 7/6 per pair and upwards.

A liberal supply of advertising matter free with all orders

Write for full particulars, and Scholl Foot Specialities, to

The A. SCHOLL MFG. Co. Ltd.
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

GOULD'S GLOBULUS OIL

"BLUE FINCH" BRAND OF TASMANIAN
— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOTTLES OR IN BULK
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SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

Before purchasing Pills you require, please ask the Crown Chemical Co. to quote.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

Send your formulæ and state quantity required.
We will quote by return mail.

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A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS

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Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

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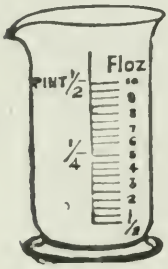

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THE BEST OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

The "MOSANS" Method of

Flexible Gelatine Capsules

ARE UNRIVALLED FOR

Purity, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish and Moderate Price.

Specify on your orders "MOSANS" Capsules.
To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(In Powder Form).

No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.

THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.

The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.

The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.

Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home – superior to tea or coffee at meals—and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.

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AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

THE PERFECT SCENTS OF THE FLOWERS.

SWEET PEA BLOSSOM

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ROSE SUPREME,

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Specialty:

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FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

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HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
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BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
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Bennett's Patent "Ideal" Condenser

Of which over 200 are in use. Beware of Imitations.

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Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— ¼-in. ½-in. ¾-in. 1-in. 1½-in. 2-in. 3-in. 9/- 10/- 12 6 15/- 19/- 23/- 30/- } Per doz Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

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In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
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"Your Belladonna Plaster is *the best* I have ever used"—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALITY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria. is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

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CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

CATARRAHAL THROAT & EAR AFFECTIONS,
Loss of Voice,
Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever.
THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER
Very Portable. Contains no Water.
SILVER MEDAL, Brussels Exhibition, 1888.
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The Practitioner says :
"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The Medical Press and Circular says :
"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

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is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of pre-digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this pre-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

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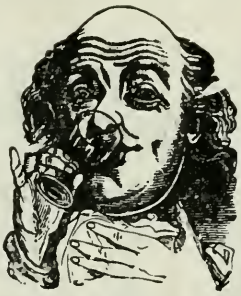
No. 34

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of this Board will be held on the Third Saturdays in JUNE and DECEMBER. The next Preliminary Examination will consequently take place on June 15, 1912. Attention of candidates is drawn to the following:—After June, 1904, the examination will be held on a different basis, particulars of which may be had on application to the Registrar. A. FOSTER, Registrar.

7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, Sydney.



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THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

PIRATED.

DR. B. ALLEN'S U.S.A.

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IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been **PIRATED**, and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied **ONLY** by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley.

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WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root),

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
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CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th JUNE, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, June, 1912:—"*A School Treasury of English Literature,*" *selected by Walter Murdoch, M.A. (First Section). The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are—*

Browning: Italian in England.
Tennyson: Sir Galahad.
Keats: Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, will be:—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Castle. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Principia Latin (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

ARITHMETIC.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

ENGLISH.—Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

ALGEBRA.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

GEOMETRY.—Laygn's First Book with the simple deductions.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th JUNE, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.
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